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RURAL INDIA TURNS FROM TINY FARMS

Lands Inherited by Sons Often Split Into Parts Widely Separated

MILE-LONG HOLDING IS THREE YARDS WIDE

Consolidation Gaining Favor in the Punjab, With Homes Away From Villages

By ALEXANDER INGLIS
Staff Correspondent in India of The Christian Science Monitor

LAHORE, India — Through the agency of the coöperative movement the "fragmentation" system of landholding in the Punjab is gradually being superseded in favor of consolidated farms.

The "fragmentation" of holdings implies that the property of the small farmer, called a zemindar, is split up into a number of disconnected fragments scattered throughout the village district—a system that has greatly handicapped the agricultural development of India.

In the Punjab, India's most important agricultural province, 260,000 acres of land have been consolidated and redistributed in recent years under the aegis of the Coöperative Department, solely by a policy of persuasion.

In some sections of India certain acts are in tentative operation on the question of consolidating farm lands, but the Punjab method so far has been sponsored on a coöperative basis. In 1929 alone 50,000 acres were consolidated, a total of 97,645 fields being transformed into 16,760 farms.

Sons' Properties Separated

In India the system of fragmentation is traceable to the prevailing laws of inheritance, which results in properties being distributed in equal shares between the sons of a family. So that each son may receive his just share of good and bad lands, the properties are frequently so subdivided that the holdings of the final owners often consist of 20 or 30 plots in different areas. Thousands of cultivators own less than one acre which is, in many cases, subdivided into as many as a dozen sections.

The chief disadvantages of fragmentation lie in the fact that fields sometimes become so narrow that they cannot be plowed crossways or too small that they are not worth cultivating at all.

Much of the land is fragmented beyond belief; cases are on record where irrigation ditches cannot be carried onto the property without virtually eliminating the cultivable land entirely.

There are farms whose component parts are so tiny that they cannot be worked except by trespassing on a neighbor's property and there is one

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Tardieu Urges France to Drop Party Strifes

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 30—A stirring appeal to the nation to abandon party strife in the interest of national welfare is the keynote of a brilliant article by André Tardieu, former Premier, appearing in the magazine, L'Illustration.

Obviously written with the parliamentary elections of 1932 in view, the article foreshadows the principal theme which will be developed during the electoral campaigns by the former Prime Minister.

M. Tardieu is now resuming political activity as Minister of Agriculture in the Laval Cabinet after a seven-week interval following the overthrow of his Government early in December.

M. Tardieu's object is to show the necessity of restoring in the Chamber of Deputies the so-called Republican bloc, which would include representatives of all parties ranging from the Socialists on the Left to Royalists and ultra-Nationalists on the Right.

He laments the successive failures since 1928 by Raymond Poincaré, Aristide Briand, and himself, as well as Louis Barthou and Pierre Laval, to maintain this stable majority, and regrets that the same spirit of give and take which permits the continuance in office of the Ramsay MacDonald Government in England, the Dr. Heinrich Bruening Cabinet at Berlin, and the Henri Jaspar Ministry in Belgium, is lacking in French politics.

M. Tardieu pleads for an awakening of imperial consciousness, not only among 40,000,000 Frenchmen at home, but among the other 60,000,000 inhabitants of French territories overseas. He maintains that this is necessary to defend France against what he calls "offensives of peace," just as it was necessary in 1914 against the offensive of war.

The article is more widely reprinted and commented upon than any other political statement which has appeared for months.

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Crop Failure Too Much for 'J.D.' So He Asks Aid From Red Cross

Drought-Stricken Farmer in Arkansas Is Typical of Thousands Receiving Relief Through National Organization

In an attempt to present an accurate picture of conditions in the drought-affected area of the United States, The Christian Science Monitor has sent a representative into this territory. His reports represent results of first-hand contact with the affected people in typical sections and with others who have made extensive surveys.

By FREDERICK W. CARR
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DEWITT, Ark., Jan. 30—Typical almost in every detail of thousands of drought victims, short and grizzled "J. D." came and waited here yesterday at the door of relief headquarters before it opened. Fifty years he has been laboring, and this year, for the first time, the task of supplying his daily bread got beyond him.

In torn overalls, and coat that had lost its color and shape, clothes so poor he felt he could no longer go to church, he presented his case, mildly and manfully. He owed nobody, and all that he had earned the last two weeks, $1.75, he had spent on food.

This veteran of toil came to the Red Cross for help because last year he had been able to get but one-ninth of his usual cotton yield from the little farm of 29 acres he tenanted. As cotton prices were down, the year's earnings dipped lower than a tenth of normal, slim enough in itself.

"I went into debt," he said. "I just hate being in debt and wouldn't be, and so I sold my team and my wagon and paid off what I owed, $87. The sale of the team of mules and wagon left $11 besides."

"Hardly enough to buy clothes on for the year," Col. Frank R. Allen, the Red Cross man overseeing the work in this county, remarked.

"No," smiled the weather-beaten "J. D." "My wife and I feel that if we can patch things up and keep warm, the clothes don't matter much. We're mostly interested in getting enough to eat. I've been used to having a horse or a mule ever since I was a youngster, and I sure feel lost now without one.

"My boy didn't have any shoes to go to school, but I was bound to send him to school some way. So my wife found a pair of light summer slippers she had, and we sent him off in these. The boys at school laughed at him

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PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA CALLS AT WHITE HOUSE

Bennett and Hoover to Discuss Topics of Interest to Both Countries

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Subjects in which the United States and Canada have a common interest became the topic of official conversation upon the arrival here today of R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, for a series of conferences.

Two hours after his arrival Mr. Bennett called on President Hoover, and tonight will be a dinner guest at the White House. Others to be present will be Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State; Hanford MacNider, American Minister to Canada, and Hume Wrong, Counselor and Charge d'Affaires at the Canadian Legation.

While no official announcement was made concerning the purpose of the Canadian Premier's trip, other than to say that it was a good-will visit, two things stood out on the list of subjects that will undoubtedly be discussed during his two-day visit here—the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway and wheat.

Mr. MacNider was formerly Secretary of War and succeeded William Phillips of Boston as Minister to Canada, after the latter had found it impossible to advance waterway negotiations with the Ottawa Government. It is thought possible that some definite decisions with respect to the waterway might possibly be reached during conferences.

Wheat has also been the subject of concern on the other side of the border during recent months. Canadian growers and dealers have complained because as a result of stimulation by the Federal Farm Board, American wheat prices, while low, have ranged considerably higher than prices in Canada.

One of the primary objects of Mr. Bennett's visit is to inspect the Canadian legation here. The Canadian Government has under consideration the appointement of a minister to Washington to take the place of Vincent Massey resigned.

His visit, it was said, should be regarded as a call of friendship and would have to do with general policies rather than specific questions with the exception of the St. Lawrence waterway and wheat.

Polish Views Differ on Reich Compact

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Jan. 30—Polish opinion on the agreement reached by the League of Nations Council on the German-Polish minorities dispute is divided, but satisfaction is predominant.

The Government Party finds that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, August Zaleski, achieved success in restricting the minority question to its actual bounds, that is to the investigation of election abuses, while all attempts of Germany to broaden the question into a discussion of treaty or boundary revision or requiring resignation of the Polish Governor, Dr. Grazynski, have been frustrated.

The Opposition finds Poland humiliated because it is required to present a report on the result of the investigation to the League in May, and blames Mr. Zaleski for insufficient energy in repudiating German demands and insisting too little on German violence against the Polish minority.

LOCAL INVESTMENT COMPELLED

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 30 (AP)—A measure compelling foreign insurance companies operating in Mexico to invest their reserve funds for Mexican policies in Mexican securities became effective today. The measure contains other clauses intended to put foreign and Mexican companies on an equal operating basis.

BRITISH POLITICS REFLECT BREAK BY CHURCHILL

Former Chancellor of Exchequer to Continue Opposition to Labor

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 30 — Winston Churchill's resignation from the business committee directing the organization of the Conservative Party, announced today, is felt to be a step toward comprehensive political realignments in Britain.

Mr. Churchill's denunciation on Wednesday of the Trades Disputes bill in the House of Commons showed him as possessed of considerable dialectic powers. As Chancellor of the Exchequer he held a position in the Conservative Government 1924-1929.

A convinced free trader, he has found himself in growing disagreement with his colleagues, who have been turning increasingly toward an undiluted policy of tariffs. His present disagreement with Mr. Baldwin over which he has now left the inner councils of the Conservatives has been on the comparatively unrelated question of India. Here his views are imperialist and appertain rather to the Conservative Right Wing, with which he has hitherto been little associated, than with those of the Left where he has been ordinarily more at home.

The break itself, however, is the important fact, not particularly the strain which has brought it about. It indicates that in the expected event of the early return of the Conservatives to power, the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, which means the captaincy of tariffs, may pass into the hands of some such thoroughgoing protectionist as Sir Robert Horne or Sir Hilton Young.

It means also an addition to the now far from inconsiderable Conservative groups of which the press magnates, Lord Beaverbrook and Viscount Rothermere, are prominent representatives, and which have found themselves unable to march in step with the followers of Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Churchill is by nature too erratic to have in the past attracted any consistently large personal following. His present intention, it is believed, is to remain in the Conservative Party and participate in the concentrated attack that is preparing against the intrenchments of Labor. His position, nevertheless, in this party has become somewhat similar to that of Sir Oswald Mosley among the followers of Ramsay MacDonald. Like Sir Oswald he holds that the present party structure of British politics is cracking.

His isolation starts no new combination but it leaves him at liberty to take a hand in the changes which the younger members of the existing groups here have begun to envisage, though not yet to shape out concretely.

Idle Refuse Dole but Ask for Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo, Jan. 30—Plans to contribute money to be used as a dole for the unemployed of Colorado Springs were disapproved by the Organization of the Unemployed here yesterday.

Pointing out that the purpose of this self-help organization is to gain work for its members and not charity, and that the dole system often works more harm than good, the executive committee of the organization has proposed a counter-plan. This is to use all funds raised for relief to improve the city streets and parks for which men in need of work will be used.

ORTIZ RUBIO TO ATTEND AIR ROUTE OPENING

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 30 (By U. P.)—President Ortiz Rubio will attend the inauguration of the Mexico City-Laredo division of the new air system which the Mexican Central Airways, Inc., a United States concern is organizing, it was announced yesterday.

GANDHI DEMANDS DISCOUNTED BY INDIA LIBERALS

Signs of Moderation Seen in Nationalist Ranks, Despite Statement

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 30—The political situation in India, with unexpectedness characteristic of the East, has undergone a distinct change in the last few days and some pessimism prevails in official circles at the turn events are taking.

The release of Mahatma Gandhi sent a wave of enthusiasm sweeping across the country and its crest was reached when this national leader announced he was prepared to bring an unbiased mind to consideration of the situation which has developed as a result of the London Round Table Conference.

Everywhere this attitude was heralded as a hopeful indication that a new mood had arisen in the Congress Party. Civil disobedience, while not called off, was considerably weakened, and satisfactory reactions occurred in the stock exchanges at Bombay and Calcutta.

But the later announcement Gandhi made to press representatives at Bombay has changed the position. In this statement Gandhi said he would examine the fruits of the conference in the light of the 11 points which he had previously laid down as essential to consideration of the constitutional issue.

Three Chief Demands

Chief among these are the right to manufacture salt without let or hindrance, liberty to picket liquor shops in the interest of prohibition, and freedom to boycott foreign cloth.

As these were the primary purposes of the civil disobedience movement British here view Gandhi's attitude as one likely to hinder the progress of building up the constitutional structure outlined at the conference. They also hold that none of his proposals properly come within the scope of the constitution at its present stage.

Indian Liberals, with a deeper knowledge of Indian mentality, declare that Gandhi's first statement is one that will count, maintaining that his later comment had been prompted by journalistic enterprise. These Indians see definite signs of moderation animating Congress ranks, particularly in the decision taken to await return of the London delegates before committing themselves to any definite policy. They also take heart from the fact that Pandit Jawanhlal Nehru's declaration insisting on complete independence has passed virtually unnoticed in the press.

Federation Accepted

Congress adherents consider that the recent debate in the British House of Commons has greatly strengthened their position. They read into the speeches of Ramsay MacDonald and Wedgwood Benn the theory that their militant tactics have been responsible for what Britain has conceded.

This has stirred the Muhammadan members of the Legislative Assembly to reassert their demands and they are about to draw up a petition to the authorities asserting their claims to support in consideration of the new legislation.

Pressing Home an Important Point

ECHOES OF ARAB-JEW CONTROVERSY — Underwood

Edward Keith-Roach, British Administrator of Jerusalem District (Right), is Seen in Earnest Conversation With Reb Kuck, Chief Rabbi of Jerusalem.

British Policy Blow to Arabs, Jews Affirm

Curb on Immigration Into Palestine Said to Bar Jewish Capital

The following is the first of a series of four articles dealing with the Jewish-Arab dispute in Palestine, two being contributed by an authority on the Jewish point of view and the other two by an advocate of the Arab case.

Palestine, the cradle of Christianity, is today the battleground of a struggle between Jews and Arabs. Twice in the past eight years passions have flared up and much blood has been shed. The fight goes on round the question of forming a national home for the Jews.

The Arabs, said to be descendants of Ishmael, who have inhabited the country for centuries, feel that their richer cousins, who derive from Isaac, want to oust them from the land which is traditionally theirs.

The Jews, homeless for 2000 years, look back on the rich heritage of the Old Testament and demand the right to reoccupy the home of their distant ancestors. Great Britain, which during the war showered down leaflets on the Arabs promising to set them free from the misrule of the Turks, and in 1917 issued the Balfour declaration promising to set up in Palestine a national home for the Jews, as mandatory now is saddled with the task of reconciling not only the two promises,

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British to Police Transjordan Border

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Jerusalem

A STEP toward bringing to an end intertribal raids along the frontiers of Transjordan and the Nejd is seen in the formation of a special desert police force under the direction of Captain Glubb, who had successfully maintained order in the large desert areas of Irak.

The scheme involves the construction of three new frontier police posts which will be garrisoned by the desert police and serve as the bases for the mobile force.

VIENNA FASCISTS TO ACT OUTSIDE OF PARLIAMENT

Austrian Heimwehr Avoids Alliance With Any Party or Political Group

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Jan. 30—Closer understanding between the constitutional parties, the Schober group, Christian Socialists and Social Democrats, has had the expected effect of compelling the Fascists to bid for popularity as an extra-parliamentary revolutionary force.

The first move was the resignation from Parliament, officially announced last night, of Count Ernest Rudiger Starhemberg, chief leader of the Heimwehr, or defense force. The Count was Minister of the Interior in the short-lived Vaugoin-Seipel Cabinet.

At the November elections the Heimwehr contested as a separate political party for the first time, obtaining eight mandates. Entering the party political arena produced a great crisis in the Heimwehr, many influential leaders demanding that the movement continue its super-party activities.

When the Heimwehr leaders recently met, Count Starhemberg was opposed by Dr. Steidle, chief of the Heimwehr from the Province of Tyrol, and a strong anti-Parliament, anti-Democrat advocate. Dr. Steidle's policy evidently prevailed.

The Heimwehr official communiqué, published last night, after declaring that the movement continues its fight against Marxism and all abuses under the present state system, added that in the future the Heimwehr would be strictly independent of all political parties and groups and no Heimwehr leader should accept a parliamentary mandate.

Debt Problems Held Cause of Crisis

★ ★ ★

Possibility of American Disinterest Is Lamented

★ ★ ★

Reconsideration Now Widely Sought

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent
By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 30—A European diplomat with considerable experience in America remarks that it will be a pity if domestic issues, such as prohibition, divert American thought from a realization of world interdependence in financial and economic matters. He sees in the present crisis, which affects all countries in a greater or lesser degree, opportunity for deeper examination of the whole problem of international indebtedness, which hitherto has been regarded piecemeal.

It is not my purpose to express a personal opinion, but it is necessary to record the unquestionable renewal of interest, manifested by informed circles, in debt problems that, in Europe at any rate, are held to be largely responsible for the present difficulties.

It is claimed that both Europe and America are moving in a "vicious circle." Europe is obliged to collect debts "among itself" to pay America, and so is forced to close its markets while seeking to force other markets, and America, while receiving payments, finds its export trade greatly hampered. In these abnormal conditions much more is lost by creditors than is gained in debt collection.

Hence, despite the well-known American view, there is a renewed belief that sooner or later it will be necessary to bring the entire question to a world conference. There is a personal and pointed dispute, even in England, about the wisdom of Stanley Baldwin in concluding a separate American accord on debts, and it is evident a political weapon is being fashioned out of his so-called blunder, in breaking the allied solidarity.

The Italian press particularly welcomes the statement of Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, that reconsideration of debts would be good business. It is suggested that the nations would turn to America, not as borrowers but as buyers, if the burden on their shoulders were lightened. Obviously one explanation among many, of Mussolini's support of Germany is the feeling that all debtor countries, whether victorious or vanquished, are in the same boat.

French opinion also is moved by the new tendency to consider war debts as interfering with commerce and one cause of the general economic depression. Paul Warburg's exposition of the lopsidedness of the world balance sheet, and a call for courageous action, was particularly noted. But perhaps chief attention went to Dr.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Varied Heat at Sun's Poles and Equator Intimated in Einstein's Latest Theory

MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY, Calif., Jan. 30 (AP)—An interesting theory was presented to astronomers by Dr. Albert Einstein yesterday after he had looked through the instruments of the world's greatest solar observatory here.

The north and south poles of the sun have a different temperature from that of the equator, or at least a difference in temperature exists between the sun's poles and equator, the world-famous physicist suggested.

This theory may explain some of the mysteries of the gigantic cyclones, the sun spots, observed in the sun's atmosphere.

Dr. Einstein suggested that were the sun's poles either hotter or cooler than its equator the similarity between the sun's cyclones and the storms on the earth might be explained.

Dr. Einstein's visit to the observatory was perhaps the most momentous event in his sojourn in southern California. It was a small group that gathered at the observatory.

There were Dr. Walter S. Adams, director, and Dr. Edwin P. Hubble, two of the world's foremost astronomers; Dr. William Wallace Campbell and Dr. Charles E. St. John, astronomers of Lick Observatory; Arthur S. King, astrophysicist; Alfred H. Joy, observer, and Ferdinand Ellerman, photographer of the observatory staff.

Accompanying Dr. Einstein was his collaborator and companion, Dr. Walther Mayr of Berlin.

Yesterday's observations were at the 65-foot solar tower in which Dr. Einstein was enabled to seek the effect of the magnetic fields of sun spots. These spots are known to be cyclones in the solar atmosphere.

Dr. Einstein studied the observatory methods of plumbing the depths of the sun's atmosphere and measuring conditions at different depths. The observations that the sun spot cyclones were like earthly cyclones, because their apparent origin at the poles and direction of their travel was similar to earthly storms, aroused the curiosity of the German natural scientist.

Based on this, he suggested cooler polar temperatures might exist on the sun and offer the solution to the movements of these cyclones.

Democrats Act to Keep Up the Fight on Relief

Plan Strategy If House Defeats $25,000,000 Federal Grant

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—With the House agreed to ballot on the proposal for a $25,000,000 federal food relief grant Senate Democratic leaders met today in conference and formulated a plan of strategy in the event their measure is defeated.

Six emergency relief provisions were approved at the gathering as the "minimum requirements" of the economic situation, and the decision reached to enter no compromise on them. These measures the Senate Democratic leaders agreed must either be passed this session, or they will force an extra session for their further consideration.

The proposals united upon are: $25,000,000 general relief; $15,000,000 for food drought sufferers, purchase from the Federal Farm Board of 20,000,000 bushels of wheat for distribution to the needy, $5,000,000 for a capital stock agricultural credit corporation, $3,000,000 for rural sanitation, and reapportionment in 1931 of money collected in 1930 for seeds and fertilizer loans.

The first three have been passed by the Senate, but have neither failed nor as yet obtained House consideration.

The decision to vote on the issue in the House was reached late yesterday following a report by its appropriation committee recommending that the $25,000,000 provision be rejected. The ballot in the committee was 18 to 11.

Under the agreement reached by unanimous consent in the House the question will be debated two hours during which time any amendments that are desired must be submitted. Upon the close of the discussion period the chamber will begin balloting on the amendments and the question.

Republican leaders in the House are making the issue one of supporting the President and the Red Cross in their insistence that the historic policy of the latter organization of raising its funds by private contributions be sustained. They declare that the question is not one of furnishing relief. For federal funds to be allotted this time, they hold, would be to undermine the future effectiveness of the Red Cross.

The Democratic attack will rechoo that of the Senate sponsors of the $25,000,000 proposal, with the added demand that, in the event the Red Cross should reject the fund, if enacted, the President be empowered to designate some other agency to administer it. A proposal to this effect was offered by Joseph W. Byrns (D.), Representative from Tennessee, in the appropriations committee, but was rejected by an 18 to 11 vote.

It is understood that Senate Democratic leaders have under consideration a proposal to have the Senate Lobby Investigation Committee, which has been dormant this session, resume its hearings by summoning John Barton Payne, head of the Red Cross, before it for interrogation. The Democrats charge that the Red Cross has become a "tool of presidential politics."

They also assert that five of the important Red Cross officers who voted to reject the $25,000,000 if enacted are men who hold important positions in the Administration.

Mr. Payne in a statement denied that the Red Cross was "playing politics" and asserted that his organization is not in a position to administer the fund. The $25,000,000 measure, he said, is a general relief proposal and not a drought relief act.

AMERICAN IS NAMED PERSIAN RAIL CHIEF

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Charles J. Carroll, Yale University graduate, whose home is in Towanda, Pa., has been named director-general of the Persian State Railways by the Shah of Persia.

'WAR' STARTS TO CUT DOWN RISING TAXES

Property Owners in 21 States Mobilize to Carry on Campaign

PLAN TO CO-OPERATE WITH GOVERNMENTS

Demand Budgets, Less Public Spending, and Better Distribution of Tax Load

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 30—A cross-section of the nation's property owners, roused by the increasing taxes on real estate and apprehensive that the tax burden may actually prohibit the owning of property, are quietly planning a tax revolution.

Under auspices of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the movement has gained a foothold in 75 cities in 21 widely distributed states where property owners' divisions have been organized in connection with local real estate boards or exchanges.

While these groups are surveying the local tax front, a committee of experts, headed by Prof. Simon E. Leland of the University of Chicago is, at the request of the National Property Owners' Division, making an exhaustive study of the situation with a view to formulating working plans for the "revolution." When completed, these plans are to be recommended to the local groups which it is hoped will then be prepared for action.

Originating in Portland, Ore., in the summer of 1928, after two years the movement has nearly 10,000 adherents. The only section where property owners' divisions have not yet been organized is New England and a mass meeting is to be held in Boston soon for the purpose of setting up a division there.

Four Points of Attack

Professor Leland, following a preliminary study, believes the problem of reducing taxes on real estate may be attacked at four points. First, he points out, there is no hope of reducing taxes so long as public expenditures continue to increase; thus, greater economy must be sought in spending public funds.

The second point of attack, he says, relates to administration of public funds the adoption of budgetary laws, and adequate budget administration.

The third point, he says, is better distribution of the tax burden and this will be the chief issue in the campaign.

"The general property tax as we know it," he holds, "must go. It must be supplanted by a classified property tax in which the rates upon various types of property shall be varied in accordance with the abilities of each group to contribute to the support of government."

With four assistants Professor Leland is investigating the merits of income taxes, sales taxes and various miscellaneous city taxes, with a view to recommending their wider adoption as a means of reducing the burden of real estate.

Last but not least, Professor Leland holds that the entire structure of government must be reorganized.

"In order to make an outgrown governmental structure function," he says, "we have multiplied governmental units until in many states there are over two governments for each 1000 people. The process of multiplying governments cannot go on indefinitely and the burden of their cost will continue until taxpayers decide to simplify and coördinate our governmental structure.

Whittling Down Governments

"The first unit to be abolished should be the township. This should be followed in quick succession by the consolidation and elimination of counties. Indeed, within the next 100 years it is probable that even state governments should be wiped out. Then with the single government our tax system can be integrated. Every tax reform which is undertaken should aim at the integration of governmental fiscal systems, so that personal ability to pay can be made the basis of taxation."

Meanwhile, until plans for the national campaign are ready, the property owners' divisions are not standing by inert. In several cities, they have atacked the problem of reducing the cost of government with creditable results, Professor Leland says.

The division at New Orleans has brought about considerable slashing of the municipal budget, according to reports from the national headquarters here.

In Chester, Pa., the city tax assessment has been reduced $6,000,000. Detroit, which has a property owners' division with membership of 1000 representing real estate worth $250,000,000, has also lowered its tax levy through recommendations of the Real Estate Board and the new division is making a study of means to further reductions.

Friendly coöperation with governments, rather than a critical attack, is the plan to be followed.

COURT TO TEST POWER OF I. C. C. IN RAIL CASE

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 30 (AP)—The Federal Circuit Court yesterday enjoined the Interstate Commerce Commission from enforcement of its order to the Union Pacific Railroad to build a cross-state railroad from Crane to Crescent Lake.

The decision, the first of its kind, was designed as a test of the power of the commission to force a railroad to build against its will.

BANKER FINDS IT HARD TO KEEP BUSINESS DOWN

Normal Condition of U. S., He Says, Is Prosperity —All Else, Artificial

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 30—That the business structure of the United States is so buoyant that it can be kept down only temporarily by artificial means, was the conclusion of John E. Rovensky, vice-chairman of the Bank of America, before the Engineers' Society of northeastern Pennsylvania, at its annual banquet here last night.

"Let us bear in mind that the normal condition of this country is prosperity," he said. "Our natural resources, our mechanism of production and distribution, assure us that we need no artificial means to attain a healthy condition. Quite the contrary, we have to work very hard to achieve a business depression, such as we are having now."

Every one of the 21 major depressions in the United States since 1785 was preceded and brought on by a period of excessive activity in some form or other, Mr. Rovensky said. "This is the point we ought to remember, that panics are brought on by, and could not take place without, booms and inflations."

He expressed serious doubt that wage reductions would solve the problem, and decried as wasted time the efforts of "prophets" to reduce the business cycle to any mechanical, mathematical time schedule. The only thing regular shown by a chart of business over the last 50 years, he said, is that it is irregular.

"Not Wall Street, but Main Street made the boom of 1929," he said. This explained the cause of the fresh and persistent decline that followed the temporary recovery in the spring of 1930—a decline which baffled the professional speculators of Wall Street, according to Mr. Rovensky.

"They overlooked a very important factor because it had never been present before—the 'unwilling investor.'" By this term, he explained, he meant the millions of "chauffeurs, cooks, miners, farmers and school teachers" who had bought stocks outright—not as an investment but as a gamble. When the reaction of the spring set in they poured their stocks on the market, which was naturally placed in a very vulnerable position.

Mr. Rovensky declared he was certain that other booms would come though he believed it impossible to predict just when or through what vehicle.

"The business of the country," he said, "is like an airplane that alighted last fall, is now bouncing along the ground and bids fair soon to be taking off. But we must not expect a rapid ascent; the airplane has a heavy load and can do no zooming, so improvement in business will doubtless be quite gradual."

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Revolving Parts Followed by Eye

Development of a device which permits the human eye to follow the motion of machinery parts revolving at ground speeds of nearly 100 miles an hour has been completed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The new-type stroboscope, as the device is called, is said to permit as close a scrutiny of moving machinery parts as though they were standing still. A unique feature is that photographic exposures can be successfully made of the revolving parts at 10 millionths of a second.

Stroboscope means "whirling watcher." The new development, the work of Harold E. Edgerton, member of the research staff of Technology, can be employed in almost any type of machinery to give a clear, accurate view of the effects of speed upon cams, springs, valves and other moving motor parts. Also it is expected to permit highly accurate studies of the angular displacement of motors, generators, condensers and lines during switching or short circuit disturbances.

Recently "still-motion" pictures of a 160 horsepower motor traveling at a ground speed of 95 miles an hour were made with every detail of the moving parts showing as clearly as though the machine was idle.

Improvement in Trade Began as Year Closed

IMPROVEMENT in business already was under way as 1930 came to a close. The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago reports that distinct gains were made by various lines of wholesale and retail trade in December, when department store trade in Chicago gained 73 per cent over the previous month. The increase, the bank says, was much better than seasonal.

A gain in automobile sales in the middle West added to the favorable side of the business picture, the report shows.

Boston Art Notes

Vose Galleries

David Paige, formerly of Boston, has painted pictures of Antartica which are now shown at the Vose Galleries on Copley Square. Although Mr. Paige was not a member of the expedition to the south pole, L. M. Gould, second in command, declares that the paintings look "thoroughly authentic."

Add these to the many photographs we have seen of Antartica the glaring blue white of the snow, the clear, luminous, cobalt skies, the multicolored streaks across the firmament, and we have learned more exciting facts about the strange charm of polar landscape. Mr. Paige has depicted the Camp at Mt. Nansen, the halo of the moon at Bay of Wales, Larry Gould and his party, the foot of Axel Heiberg Glacier.

In all his work he manifests an interest in atmospheric effect and a desire to convey by pictorial device the cold clarity of the air. A series of portraits of members of the expedition is made with a straightforward technique, capable, flexible, and sympathetic in characterization.

N. E. Society for Contemporary Art

Aline Kilham is the exhibitor at the New England Society for Contemporary Art on Newbury Street. Her pastels show a marked progress toward a solid technique, toward a more penetrating atmospheric effect. Several pictures of Italy—Florence and Fiesole chiefly—are delightful for ease and graciousness and amplitude.

D. A.

Portland to Have Lighthouse Depot

Work has just been started at Portland, Me., on a new lighthouse depot, according to an official of the United States Lighthouse Service, visiting Boston today, en route to Washington, after inspecting the site of the new depot. Purchase of the site by the Government was recently completed.

The new depot is to be on unimproved land at South Portland, having a water frontage, and will replace the present depot, situated in a rather remote position on Little Diamond Island in Portland Harbor. It is the headquarters for the first lighthouse district. The new project is to provide wharfage for lighthouse tenders, ample space for storage of buoys and bulky objects, shops for repairing buoys and other equipment, and offices of the superintendent of lighthouses.

Pile driving has been started for the new wharf. A channel about 700 feet long is to be dredged from deep water to the new property and is to include a turning basin. Land is to be filled in and buildings erected.

BAD DEBT LOSSES SAID TO BE RECORD

Bad debt losses in the United States during the last six months exceeded those of any other corresponding period in the country's history, William Fraser, president of the National Association of Credit Men, declared, speaking at a special meeting of the Boston Credit Men's Association last night. He said it was the duty of credit men to protect the receivers.

"The government estimate that $1,000,000 has been lost through bad debt losses in 1930 is a comparatively limited and underestimated figure," Mr. Fraser added.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Probably light snow late tonight and Saturday, rising temperature; fresh southerly winds shifting to westerly Saturday; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 20.

Maine: Snow tonight and Saturday with slowly rising temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight and probably Saturday morning; slowly rising temperature tonight; colder Saturday night.

Massachusetts: Light snow tonight and probably Saturday morning; rising temperature tonight and in east portion Saturday.

Rhode Island: Light snow tonight and probably Saturday morning, with rising temperature.

Connecticut: Light snow tonight, probably ending Saturday morning; warmer tonight and colder Saturday night.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds becoming southeast or south and increasing tonight, and shifting to westerly Saturday morning, probably becoming strong; overcast weather with light snow tonight and probably Saturday morning.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Jan.30	Max. Jan.29		8 a.m. Jan.30	Max. Jan.29
Albany	6	34	Memphis	44	62
Atlantic City	26	52	Miami	56	74
Boston	13	38	Montreal	-4	8
Buffalo	18	32	Nantucket	30	40
Calgary	38	54	New Orleans	55	70
Charleston	48	70	New York	22	46
Chicago	38	40	Philadelphia	30	50
Denver	36	64	Pittsburgh	30	38
Des Moines	46	54	Portland, Me.	8	30
Eastport	13	30	Portland, Ore.	46	60
Galveston	50	64	San Francisco	56	68
Hatteras	42	62	St. Louis	30	50
Helena	32	56	St. Paul	30	46
Jacksonville	48	74	Seattle	40	58
Kansas City	46	60	Tampa	54	72
Los Angeles	62	84	Washington	30	50

High Tides at Boston

Friday 8:15 p. m., Saturday 8:32 a. m.
Height of tides 7.8 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:25 p. m.

A. F. of L. and Movie Producers Support Vestal Copyright Bill

Powerful Influences Lined Up Behind Measure to Protect Authors' Works—Radio Interests' Objections Are Answered

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 — The American Federation of Labor and the Motion Picture Producers of America threw their influence yesterday into the scale in favor of the Vestal Copyright Bill now under consideration before the Patents Committee of the Senate.

In addition to these interests, the Authors League, the American Library Association and the New York Bar Association took part in the last public debate on the bill before it passed to senatorial consideration.

All concerned agreed in urging prompt action on the committee in order that the United States might enter the International Copyright Union before the time limit for such entry expires on Aug. 1, 1931.

There also was general agreement that the bill be amended to go into effect April 1, instead of July 1, as it now reads, in order that existing copyrights expiring between those dates may benefit from the increased time provisions of the new bill.

The American movie industry is especially interested in prompt action on the measure, Arthur W. Wile, counsel for the Motion Picture Producers Association, declared.

"We are satisfied," he said, "that if the United States does not enter the Berne convention it will not be long before intensely hostile action against us begins abroad.

Much Business Outside

"Over 40 per cent of our business is abroad. It would be ruined unless we are protected against such hostile action by membership in the International Copyright Union according to terms of the Berne convention."

Mr. Wile said he could furnish evidence of such hostile action in the form of a scheme now being planned within a friendly power, but he said he would want to do so only in an executive session, as the information, if made public, might embarrass the foreign relations of the United States.

Throughout the entire day's session proponents of the bill devoted their principal attention to answering the attack of radio broadcasting interests made the previous day, on the automatic copyright section of the bill.

The radio argument was advanced by Clarence C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, who maintained that automatic copyright would put the burden of proof on the broadcaster. He also maintained that the provisions subject the American people to foreign legislation contrary to their customs and habits of living.

Radio Receives Benefit

M. J. Flyn, speaking for the Allied Printing Trades of the American Federation of Labor, said: "Organized labor favors the bill with the one amendment, moving forward the date of its enactment from July 1 to April 1. We do not believe it is perfect, but we believe it remedies 90 per cent of the complaints against existing law. And I think nine-tenths of the complaints raised against the new law are taken care of by its very terms.

"The radio groups which are so strong in their opposition receive benefits equal to those secured by any other groups.

"We favor the bill as it passed the House, but if the many amendments proposed by opponents are adopted so as to confer added benefits on vested interests Labor will change its attitude and oppose it. If the bill is killed the blame will rest on those vested in this."

Mr. Dill's opposition to the automatic copyright feature was attacked by Louis E. Swarts, copyright attorney for the Paramount-Publix Corporation. Throughout years of work in attempting to clarify copyrights he has never once been aided by existing registrations of copyrights, he testified.

He favored abolition of compulsory registration as at present in force for manuscripts as well as published works, on the ground that it is useless and also misleading.

Mr. Dill objected that it was an attempt to revolutionize American methods. Mr. Swarts replied that this law was not American but dated back to the time of Queen Anne in England.

Among the many others appearing in favor of the measure was a representative of the National Publishers Association which includes most of the prominent periodical literature publishers in the country, and Gene Buck, president of the American Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers.

Yesterday's hearing was the last which will be given on the bill. The committee will next consider it in executive session and then report it to the Senate with whatever amendments it favors.

Music

"Pelléas et Mélisande"

Last night, at the Boston Opera House, the Chicago Opera Company gave its only performance here this season of Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande." The cast:

Mélisande ..... Mary Garden
Geneviève ..... Maria Claessens
Little Yniold ..... Helen Freund
Pelléas ..... Barre Hill
Golaud ..... Vanni-Marcoux
Arkel ..... Edouard Cotreuil
The Doctor ..... Antonio Nicolich
Conductor ..... Emil Cooper

With two exceptions, the list of participants in the performace last night was identical with that of last year. This season finds Barre Hill replacing the excellent Mojica and Emil Cooper conducting instead of Mr. Polacco, and perhaps it is as well to state, at the outset, that the present arrangement does not make for as felicitous a performance of the opera.

Mr. Hill is young in the ways of opera. Although his voice is light in texture it is extremely pleasing in quality. His was a Pelléas seemingly a little bewildered at times in regard to the turn in the various events in which he had so large a part, a Pelléas played with over-restraint, with something of self-consciousness, which no doubt will vanish as he goes forward into other rôles and gains experience.

Nor did Miss Garden herself play to her usual standard. Possibly the rôle is no longer the interesting excursion it once proved (rumor has it she will play Mélisande no more after this year); yet in Act IV she rose to dramatic heights which were vivid, clear cut and more in the tempo of her accustomed performance.

But to Vanni-Marcoux must be conceded the real honors of the evening. In him one finds another member of that all too small band of singers who are also actors. Not only is Mr. Vanni-Marcoux possessed of an excellent voice, well controlled, but he is also possessed of histrionic talent which, apart from his voice, would place him well to the fore as an actor. Although one remembers the others of the cast with interest, it is Golaud as portrayed by Vanni-Marcoux whom one recalls with increasing frequency. A superb portrayal.

The other parts were well cast and there remains but to write a word regarding Mr. Cooper, who was called before the curtain to share in the applause vouchsafed the cast. Although he labored faithfully, one missed the illuminating spark which brings to focus the elusive qualities of this elusive opera. One felt that Mr. Cooper found "Pelléas et Mélisande" not wholly congenial material.

G. M. S.

CHAMBER INDORSES TIME PAYMENT PLAN

Amendments to the by-laws of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, extending to all except new members the privilege of paying their membership dues in semiannual or quarterly installments, unless otherwise ordered by the board, were accepted by members at the meeting called for that purpose yesterday. New members are required to pay dues for the full 12 months, beginning with the first day of the month in which he is elected, within 90 days of election.

COUNCIL APPROVES LOANS OF $2,213,000

Loan orders amounting to $2,213,000 to be divided among four city departments were approved by the Boston City Council's finance committee yesterday.

The orders include $1,000,000 for sewerage, $813,000 for expansion of the City Hospital, $200,000 for branch libraries and $200,000 for a recreational building at the Long Island Hospital.

Red Cross Appeals for Liberal Gifts

Appeals to the people of Boston to contribute freely to the drought relief fund of the American Red Cross are being made by the Boston Clearing House Association and Andrew J. Peters, ex-Mayor of Boston.

The Clearing House Association said that the $25,000,000 appropriation to the Red Cross by Congress for drought relief is a "precedent" for the "uneconomic" dole system and political interference. The system of providing emergency relief from voluntary funds is endangered, the association stated.

Mr. Peters, speaking over radio Station WEEI, declared that the proper source of this relief are voluntary contributions. The Red Cross fund in Boston proper, he reported, has reached $139,165.31.

Those who wish to contribute to the fund may send their money to the American Red Cross, Boston Metropolitan Chapter, 347 Commonwealth Avenue.

The Community Welfare Chest is making great efforts to provide clothing for the needy. Contributions are needed. They are received at the headquarters at 90 St. James Avenue, Boston. Unemployed who need help should apply to the Overseers of Public Welfare, 43 Hawkins Street, where their cases will be investigated and taken care of.

EVENTS TONIGHT

American Scandinavian Forum, and American Scandinavian Foundation: Joint meeting; address, "Iceland's Millenium," by Dr. F. Stanton Cawley, professor of Scandinavian languages, Harvard University; musical program, Clarence F. Knudson, violinist, and Miss Emily Larson, soprano; Edwin Biltcliffe, accompanist; Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dance, Boston Simmons Club, ballroom and foyer, 8:30 to 1.

Beacon Hill Association: Annual dinner, 7 and meeting, 8, with addresses concerning "Progress on Beacon Hill in 1930"; Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street.

Symphony Hall: Travelogue, "Grand Tour," of Europe, by Burton Holmes, 8:15.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital, by Sarah Kriedberg '32; Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Lowell Institute: Last in lecture series on "Soviet Russia After Thirteen Years," by Dr. Bruce C. Hopper; "The Issue: Socialism versus Capitalism; World Revolution, Compromise, or Status Quo"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston St., 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Ave. Division): Father-and-Son Sport Night, Trinity Church, 8. Dance, Caspy Club, Bates Hall, 8.

Annual meeting, Beacon Hill Club, discussion on "Progress on Beacon Hill in 1930," 3 Joy Street, 8.

Midwinter Institute series: Address by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, on "Education and True Patriotism," auspices Brookline Baptist Church, Coolidge Corner, 6:30.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Die Walküre," 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"A Wonderful Night," 8:15.
Majestic—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.
The Barn, Joy Street—"The Duenna," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Twentieth Century Club in conjunction with Japan Society of Boston: Luncheon conference; discussion topic: "The Peace of the Pacific"; speakers: Dr. Willis J. Abbott, contributing editor, The Christian Science Monitor; Prof. Marion E. Hall, of Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan; Prof. A. N. Holcombe, of Harvard University; 3 Joy Street, 1.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Trip to Mt. Monadnock, Outing Club, leave 2:30. Cabin Trip, Boys' Division, leave 2:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Afternoon dance, Sheraton Room, 4:30 to 7.

Brookline Bird Club: Take 1:20 train, North Station, to Nahant; trip from Lodge Estate to Little Nahant.

Lend-a-Hand Masque: Play, "Aladdin," benefit West Newton Community Center, Inc.; Newton High School auditorium, Newtonville, 2:30.

Exeter Street Theater: Motion picture, "The Silent Enemy," auspices Massachusetts Branch, Eastern Association on Indian Affairs, benefit Indian work; 10:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Old Chests, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Boston City Club: Motion picture, "Don Q, Son of Zorro," auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 2:30.

Alliance Française, Meeting; illustrated talk, "The Renewal of the Delphic Games," by Mlle. Aliki Diplarakou, "Miss Universe," State Suite, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 3:30.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Take 1:28, North Station, for Greenwood; skiing, Oakley Country Club, 2. Week-end ski excursion. Northeastern section, American Society of Civil Engineers: Luncheon meeting; speaker, Frank E. Winsor, chief engineer, Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, on "Metropolitan Water Supply and the Swift Ware Extension," Engineers' Club, 3 Commonwealth Avenue, 12:30.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Discussion of "News of the Week," by Mrs. A. J. Georgs, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Don Giovanni," 2.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Boston Society of Architects, through Feb. 1; eighteenth century French designs; Durer's Life of the Virgin; prints of French ornament by Jean F. Pillement; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth Century water colors. Old Master Drawings. Objects excavated at Ur by the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania; through Feb. 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: First editions of Daniel Defoe's works. In the Exhibition Room: Tercentenary medals.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Special exhibition on the history of transportation at the museum during January, Transportation Month. "The Flying Cloud," famous clipper ship, in model; airplanes featured in the Tercentenary display at the East Boston Airport; ivory bullock cart from India; Eskimo dogsled; a modern steam engine and one over 100 years, etc. Shelf of books on transportation in the reading room. Transportation posters.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings and portrait drawings of Antarctica by David Paige. Through Feb. 14.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Eighteenth century English portraits, and others. Through Jan. 31. Etchings, drawings and lithographs by Albert Sterner. Through Jan. 31.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 448 Stuart Street—Block prints by Charles Smith. Water colors by Andre Smith. Through Jan. 31.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 198 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sam Charles. Through Feb. 3.

Scherwee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings from "Fine Prints of the Year 1930."

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

CHAMBER SPEAKERS NAMED

Three speakers of national importance have been secured for the next three assembly luncheons of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it is announced. George W. Wickersham will speak March 12; Colby M. Chester Jr., president of the General Foods Corporation, on April 9, and Dr. Willis R. Whitney, director of research of the General Electric Company on May 7.

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CALIFORNIA—Via Panama Canal, as low as $125. Excursion tickets by rail daily. Tours under escort Feb. 4, 18, March 18, with optional extensions to Honolulu.
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Best Native Ducks	lb. 27c	Borden's Milk, tall can	each 9c
Best Fresh Pork	lb. 18c	Mueller's Macaroni or Spaghetti	pkg. 10c
Best Fowl (4 lbs.)	lb. 32c	Pink Alaska Salmon	can 10c
Best Chickens (3½ lbs.)	lb. 35c	Best Peanut Butter, 1-lb. jar	jar 20c
Best Forequarter Lamb	lb. 14c	Ivory Flakes, large pkg.	pkg. 20c
Best Large Iceberg Lettuce, head	10c	Quaker Oats, large pkg.	pkg. 22c
		Toasterettes, 1-lb. pkg.	pkg. 21c
		Crisco, 1-lb. pkg.	pkg. 24c

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U. S. APOLOGY IS ACCEPTED BY MUSSOLINI

Italian Premier Cables He Feels Butler Incident Is Closed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier cabled to Nobile Giacomo de Martino, Italian Ambassador today he had felt sure that he would obtain "just and prompt redress from the fairness, the loyalty and the friendship of the American Government and the American people w' ose respect for the truth is well known to me" after the incident in which Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, of the Marines, made derogatory remarks about him.

The text was:

Rome, Jan. 30, 1931, 2 p. m.

"His Excellency de Martino, Royal Italian Ambassador, Washington.

"I felt sure that I would obtain just and prompt redress from the fairness, the loyalty and the friendship of the American Government and the American people whose respect for the truth is well known to me.

"Will you please communicate to the Federal Government that I consider closed the incident which, for my part, I have already forgotten.

"Mussolini."

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Jan. 30—Full satisfaction is expressed in Italy with the prompt action of the United States Government following the protest of Nobile Giacomo da Martino, Italian Ambassador, against statements uttered by Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler.

The terms of the Ambassador's protest and that of the apology sent to Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in the name of the American Government, are given prominence in the press, together with quotations from American newspapers denouncing General Butler's indiscretion. So far, however, nothing has been published here reporting what General Butler actually said.

FAILURE OF CROP TOO MUCH, SO HE ASKS FOR RELIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

because he was wearing 'Mammy's shoes.' The teacher shut them up, but it would certainly be fine if he could get a pair of shoes of his own."

The local Red Cross man soon came along, and the pair went up to the county headquarters, located in a lawyer's office facing the courthouse. A woman who had been waiting followed.

"J. D." had been in once before. He had then been given $2 as a start. It had not lasted him and his family of six, but he had managed with the little he had received for clearing a thicket.

The sympathetic Red Cross man inquired into the state of the family cupboard. Then he went over to a typewriter and typed a requisition for flour, lard, rice, sugar, coffee, baking powder and meal, $5 worth, a good-sized order for this locality.

For shoes for the boy he sent him to the store below, where the American Legion has left some of the clothes it had collected from the town. In a little while the farmer came back with a neatly wrapped shoe box and a smile.

The woman who came second on the list said she had a son of 20 years who had been out of work several months. As soon as he found a job she expected they would be able to do without Red Cross aid.

Other farmers trickled into the law office. An elderly man reported that his sons had helped him out. Still there was a limit to what they could do. "I like to walk alone," he observed. Yet the time had come when he must go outside the family for aid.

Battered by his many years of labor, he was left by the drought unshaken in character. His concern was for something to do in the future. He was a "share-cropper," a man who works for a share of the crop on somebody else's land. He wanted only to work. If there was work generally available now or in sight later, the Red Cross roster of the needy would be cut by hundreds of thousands. The initial amounts for relief given by the local Red Cross chapter have been increased.

Bumper Turnip Crop Delays Need of Relief

CONWAY, Ark., Jan. 29 (AP)—Relief work starts with drought sufferers in Faulkner County usually when the turnips give out.

Seven thousand persons now are being fed by the Red Cross in the county. Relief workers say if turnips had not been so plentiful they would have been feeding that number as early as last November. Old timers here cannot recall when turnips grew in such abundance as last fall, after the drought had swept away crops and gardens.

The number of applications for food from the Red Cross is increasing daily. The peak is expected next month—possibly 10,000 persons. The county has a rural population of about 24,000.

The destitute farmers of this county in central Arkansas are unlike the tenant and "share croppers" of eastern Arkansas in that most of them own their farms. The county is cut up into small farms of 40, 60 and 80 acres. It has, perhaps, as many individual farm owners as any county in the State. Most of them are white.

$15,000,000 Bond Issue

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 29 (AP)—The Arkansas House of Representatives today passed a bill providing a $15,000,000 state bond issue for relief of drought sufferers. The proceeds of the issue would be loaned to farmers to make the 1931 crop and for purchase of food for their families.

Carload of Beans Given

SIMLA, Colo., Jan. 29 (AP)—This town, in the heart of the pinto bean region, has contributed a carload of beans for relief of the Arkansas drought sufferers. Beans valued at $1200 will be shipped Saturday.

Ban Lifted on Two Cuban Newspapers

HAVANA, Jan. 30 (AP)—President Machado, signing Cuba's new emergency tax law adopted to restore the depleted national treasury, let it be known yesterday that he also had authorized lifting of suspension on two of the nine newspapers and periodicals which were ordered to stop publication on Jan. 9.

A decree authorizing the Diario de la Marina and El Mundo to resume publication was issued. The action was taken, he indicated, after the publishers had pointed out to him that the interruption in publication was causing serious loss both to the companies and their employees.

There was no indication that similar action would be taken with regard to the other suspended journals, but the President expressed a hope that in the future the press would coöperate with the Administration. The Legislature is considering a new press law which would impose certain obligations upon publishers and their employees, and it was generally expected that all periodicals would be permitted to resume after passage of that measure.

MAGISTRATE GOING TO YORK FACTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Nearly 250 years after white settlers first established themselves at York Factory, where the Nelson and Hayes Rivers empty into the historic Hudson Bay, a magistrate has been appointed to administer justice there.

York Factory is an important trading post of the famous Hudson's Bay Company. It has been the scene of many historic episodes in the history of the Dominion. It was here that Lord Selkirk and his colonists landed, moving south to settle the rich Red River Valley, and founding the metropolis of Winnipeg.

York Factory, in its first years, was known successively as Fort Nelson, Fort Bourbon and York Factory, its name of the time depending on whether it was in the possession of the British or the French, who fought for dominance of Canada and the fur trade of the north.

NEW WEST INDIES CRUISES PLANNED

Increasing demand on the part of the American public for short cruises to southern waters during the winter months has prompted the Cunard Line to schedule a new series of West Indies cruises each of which covers a 10-day period. Starting tomorrow, when the Carmania sails from New York, this service will become effective on a weekly basis, it is announced by the Boston office of the line.

The steamer Caronia is to maintain the schedule with the Carmania. The ships proceed direct to Havana, Cuba, remain there three days, then go to Nassau for one day and return to New York on the tenth day. The last of the series of cruises is scheduled for March 7.

BASIN PLAYGROUND PRESERVATION URGED

Preservation of parks, playgrounds and general recreational facilities now located along the Charles River Basin on land which was originally given to the city of Cambridge by the poet, Henry W. Longfellow, was requested in a bill filed with the Legislature today, by a group of Cambridge residents headed by Mrs. Anna Thorp, descendant of the poet.

The bill particularly referred to the proposed improvements in the basin, which include extension of Memorial Drive and laying out of new parks, lagoons, and boat landings. It pointed out that these improvements could be made without affecting present facilities.

Only One Sensible Thing to Do With It

Council Bluffs Ends Dog Sale to Doctors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa—Mrs. Blanche Scott Lee, serving as humane officer here under city authority at $1 a year, has prevailed upon the City Council to forbid the pound master to sell homeless dogs to a medical institution across the river in Omaha.

Another campaign to do away with open trucks for winter shipments of live stock has been launched by Mrs. Lee. Already some good results from the new project are noticeable as now and then a motor truck is seen with canvas surrounding the stock rack, or with siding of beaver board or other material for a windbreak.

When Mrs. Lee learned that once a week the pound master was selling six dogs from the lot he caught around the city, she entered her protest before the city council, and asked that the abuse be discontinued. The council voted down her request.

Undaunted, Mrs. Lee circulated a petition. More than 3000 names were practically volunteered in short order. The council quickly recognized this public demand and ordered the pound master to quit his sales from the dog pound.

CAPT. BAIRNSFATHER TALKS TO VETERANS

Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather, famous cartoonist, originator of the comedy, "The Better 'Ole," and the character of "Old Bill," told of getting his start in cartooning, at the meeting of the Crosscup-Pishon Post, American Legion, last night. He showed many of his latest drawings.

Fred L. Rogan, nationally known advertising man and publisher of Judge, also spoke. He talked on newspaper and radio advertising, saying that newspapers have a tremendous advertising power in this country.

NEW BRIDGE TOLLS $107,748

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 30 (AP)—Tolls of $107,748.35 were paid by persons using the Champlain Bridge during the first 16 months it was open to traffic. From Aug. 26, 1929, to Jan. 1, 1931, 106,351 automobiles and 3034 pedestrians crossed the span.

Finns of Maine Are to Have Access to Library of 400 Books in Own Language

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKLAND, Me.—A Finnish library of 400 volumes recently was placed in the Rockland Public Library for the use of Finns residing in Knox County and elsewhere in the State.

Maine has several Finnish groups, mostly engaged in farming, and it is estimated that approximately half of them are located in Knox County. They came, or in some cases their fathers came, years ago when the granite business was in its heyday, to work as stone cutters.

The library was organized in 1909 at the home of William Hakala, its first president. Books were lent from his home for several years. Later the collection was transferred to the home of Emil Rivers, and in 1926 the Finnish people of the county took the library over and placed it in their hall in this city. Last fall the hall was given up and the trustees of the organization asked the public library to take charge of the books.

Less than half the books in the library are fiction. In the non-fiction list works on sociology and standard pieces of literature predominate with books on natural science, useful arts, history and biography in lesser but about equal proportions. Only two books on religion are included.

Only about 2 per cent of the Knox County Finns can speak English, but they have a real passion for reading and value their library highly. Miss Margaret Snow, Rockland librarian, is much interested in the Finnish collections over which she now has charge, and feels that the books will be much used and highly appreciated. Working with the Finnish people has been intensely interesting, she says, in spite of the difficulties of the language.

School Board Head Answers Charges

Less than 1 per cent of the instructors listed on the Boston School Department's pay roll are supervisors, Joseph J. Hurley, chairman of the department declared yesterday in reply to charges that the excessive number of supervisors had contributed measurably to the increased school expenditures.

Mr. Hurley's statement was made in contradiction to passages in the second installment of the Boston Finance Commission's investigation of school department administration. In reply to the attack of investigators on the school budget system, the school head cited figures showing that expenses of the other city departments had increased comparable to his own.

A survey in 1928, the school head pointed out, brought the statement that "Boston holds a conservative position among her sister cities in the matter of supporting public education."

AMENDMENT CALLED RAID ON TREASURY

Equitable distribution of political power and taxation burdens, one of the main purposes of the Federal Constitution, is destroyed by the Sixteenth Amendment, according to James M. Beck, Representative from Pennsylvania. He spoke at a meeting of the Massachusetts Bankers Association held at the Copley-Plaza last night. He said that the amendment is a "raid on the treasury, which, unless the people of the United States awaken, will lead to the bankruptcy of the public treasury."

The larger states pay the greater part of the federal taxes, Representative Beck added, but their federal benefits do not compare with those received by the smaller states. He pointed out that in 1930 Massachusetts paid out $115,000,000 in taxes and received only $3,684,000, in aid.

Sewing Machine Course Instituted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 30—To enable women operators of sewing machines in the score or more of new garment industries recently located here to enter the employment as experts and avoid low wages while being trained, the Durfee Textile School of this city has added a night course in sewing to its curriculum. The new course will have a one-year tryout and, if successful, will be taught regularly and more machines will be added to the 10 now used for instruction.

Twenty girls enrolled when the course was opened a few days ago. Arrangements have been made for instructing a group of 10 girls on Monday and Thursday nights, and 10 more on Tuesday and Friday nights.

The new industries here, many coming from New York City and vicinity to gain the advantage of lower rents, manufacture bath robes, shirts, men's and women's underwear, handkerchiefs, shirts and a variety of outer clothing. Articles of cotton, rayon, silk, leather and imitation leather are made. In several instances vacated textile plants now house several garment factories.

CARNATION SOCIETY HONORS NEW TYPES

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 30 (AP)—The American Carnation Society yesterday elected T. Malbrano of Johnstown, Pa., as its president for the coming year, and chose Kansas City, Mo., as the scene of its next annual meeting and show.

A gold medal was awarded George P. Barr of South Natick, Mass., for a display of carnations of the "Laddie" variety. The Bauer-Steinkamp Company of Indianapolis received a gold medal for their new "Patrician" and a silver medal for a display of "Pink Wonders."

Debt Problems Held Cause of Crisis

* * *

Possibility of American Disinterest Is Lamented

* * *

Reconsideration Now Widely Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

Nicholas Murray Butler, whose plea for revision was printed at length.

There naturally is approval of his contention that efforts to pay, provoking a general dislocation, have had disastrous consequences in America itself. It always has been the French view that most of the money was spent in the United States for purchase of war material on which profits were made.

Georges le Chartier, French expert in things American, warns his countrymen, however, that political conditions are not favorable to any early reopening of the question, which is regarded as settled by many. But he points out that American opinion is, in a final resort, the arbiter, and these repeated assertions of eminent financiers and political thinkers may have eventually some effect.

For the moment it is believed it is better to take no initiative. If responsible Europeans are to speak publicly it is preferable that they should be German, for Germany is the ultimate debtor just as the United States is the ultimate creditor. When Dr. Hjalmar Schacht recently started propaganda against the Young plan in the United States, European countries in general were silent, or in some cases affirmed that no attack on the plan could be tolerated.

Yet it is to be observed that the Young plan is based on the idea that Germany must cover the allied debts and pay something in addition, and therefore, it follows that if German payments are reduced allied payments should likewise be reduced.

The Balfour note with modifications, though assailed at the time it was launched, has been accepted widely in Europe in so far as it expresses the doctrine that each nation looks to another to supply the wherewithal to pay its debts.

Since Dr. Schacht's, many German voices have been raised for revision of the Young plan, notably that of Dr. Julius Curtius. Switzerland may be regarded as an impartial observer, and therefore remarks of the Journal de Geneve have real importance. It agrees that economic difficulties have arisen which may bring political and social troubles and that everybody is interested in the preservation of order in Germany. Revolutions do not stop at frontiers.

Yet it disagrees when Germany says reparations are responsible for internal perturbations. If Germany suffers far more than other countries, it says, it is because its economic structure is such that it depends on foreign markets which are affected by the crisis, and because it has adopted excessive methods of rationalization which have increased unemployment, inasmuch as production has gone ahead of consumption. To these causes must be added the influx of women into the labor market and the development of an unemployment insurance system, which in bad times crushes the budget.

Therefore, though it is inaccurate to attribute German misery to reparations, it is easy to raise a demagogic cry against German creditors. Both England and France find their budgets burdened by more than 50 per cent for service of debts, internal and external, while in Germany the budget is burdened only by 24 per cent. Besides external loans have brought more money into Germany than has gone out of it.

It remains that true popular sentiment, supported by politicians and economists, increasingly attaches vital importance to the factor of world indebtedness arising out of the war, as among the principal causes of the general derangement of productions and consumption. It therefore lends a willing ear in Europe to the echoes of pronouncements of bankers and university presidents.

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You'll never know how good beans can be till you've tried Friend's. Serve Friend's brown bread with them, and you have a perfect Saturday night combination.

* * *

Boston Souvenir Package—If you'd like to try Friend's beans to see for yourself how good they are, send for the Boston Souvenir Package, containing a small can of beans (individual serving) and a small Friend's bean pot, in which to warm and serve the beans . . . postpaid 25 cents.

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Right on my wharf I select the choicest of these mackerel for my customers. In the past, schools of these mackerel have come so close to shore that the fishermen have been catching them right in sight of my shop. The mackerel were on my wharf before they were an hour out of the water.

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Just now I recommend these mackerel—because they're late-caught and extra fat. You know, unless a mackerel has fat, and lots of it, it won't have flavor. That's why these late-caught fish—taken when the flesh of the mackerel is rich with fat—taste so good! You can take one of these fish—bake, broil, or boil it—following the recipe in my FREE sea food cook book, and you've a real treat for any meal.

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I'll take all the risk. Just send the coupon below for my "Get-Acquainted" pail—containing 10 selected, fat mackerel. Remember—no heads—no tails—no waste parts—just clear, whole mackerel come to you, packed perfectly in brine, in a wax-lined wooden pail, charges prepaid.

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City..... State.....

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TEN SURVIVORS IN EPEE TRIALS

Advance to Finals of the Junior Championship With That Weapon

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Ten épée fencers were selected from 30 candidates to advance to the finals of the junior championships with that weapon, next month, as the result of the preliminary strips held at the New York Athletic Club, yesterday evening. Three represented the New York Fencers' Club, Denholm D. McKie, Tracy Jaeckel, and Wallace H. Goldsmith. Jose R. de Capriles, and Philip V. Lubart from University Fencers' Club, composed of former New York University representatives and two of the present team of New York University, Walter Grautoff and Michael Michalow, were also among the survivors; as well as Edwin L. Dow, Saltus Fencing Club, Peter W. Bruder, Salle de Armes Vince, and Casper F. Hegner, unattached.

Five strips were organized, with two survivors from each as follows:

Strip 1. Philip V. Lubart, University Fencers; Denholm D. McKie, Fencers' Club; James B. Burch, Saltus Club; Theodore Noldeke, Salle Vince; Herman Lutz, unattached and E. M. Rick, New York A. C. Lubart won four bouts, and McKie three to qualify.

Strip 2—Edwin L. Dow, Saltus Club; Michiael Michalow, New York University; Max Kapner, University Fencers; Paul Alexander, Brunswick School, New Haven; George Ferguson, Fencers' Club, and John Reynolds, Salle Vince. Two fence-offs were necessary to decide this strip. Dow, Michalow and Alexander each won three bouts and each won one on the first fence-off, but Dow beat both of the others on the second and qualified, while Michalow defeated Alexander for the other place.

Strip 3—Tracy Jaeckel, Fencers' Club; Walter Grautoff, New York University; Nathaniel Wander, College of the City of New York; M. Edward Fox, University Fencers; H. N. Black, Carnegie Sword Club, and Dr. Edwin S. Acel, New York A. C. Jaeckel and Grautoff, with four victories each qualified.

Strip 4—Wallace H. Goldsmith, Fencers' Club; Peter W. Bruder, Salle Vince; Cauter Weeks, unattached; J. B. Bruns, New York A. C.; Benjamin S. Faber, University Fencers, and Cuthbert Swinburne, Brunswick School. Goldsmith won four bouts and qualified first. Bruder and Faber, with three victories each, fenced off for the other place, and Bruder won.

Strip 5—Jose R. de Capriles, University Fencers; Casper F. Hegner, unattached; J. E. Barmack, College of the City of New York; Richard Mullikan, Fencers' Club; W. T. Rose, New York University, and Henry W. Gibson, New York University. Here also a fence-off was necessary, and J. de Capriles, Hegner, Barmack and Mullikan all qualified with three victories each on the main strip. But de Capriles, who won three straight on the fence-off, and Hegner, with two, emerged victors.

WEIDLICH ADVANCE WINNER IN CLASS C

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—C. F. Weidlich of the Yale Club team, was the advance winner in the United States Class C squash tennis championship, at the City Athletic Club yesterday, defeating his clubmate, Edward C. Hogan, after a hard battle, 12—15, 15—8, 15—8. Both had scored easy victories on the day before.

Lester Milius and Frank Ward, in charge of the tournament, brought the first-round close to completion, only five minutes remaining at the end of the play. They expect to complete the first and second rounds today and tomorrow, reducing the unwieldy field of 93 to 32 for the matches next week.

A new member of the Seiverman family from Bayside made his first appearance in competition yesterday with success when Frank A. Seiverman 3rd, son of the first 10 star, defeated R. L. Thompkins, an occasional member of the Princeton Club team, after a close battle, 15—7, 9—15, 18—17. He is only 17 years old, but gives great promise of success, his stroking and court generalship being uniformly effective. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLASS C SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

A. P. Heineman, City A. C., defeated C. C. Goodridge, Crescent A. C., 15—6, 15—5.

R. W. Whill, Bayside L. T. C., defeated C. S. White, Princeton Club, 15—12, 13—18, 15—12.

R. L. Rafalsgy, Princeton Club, won from A. J. Quist, Park Avenue S. C., by default.

Herbert Henryson, City A. C., defeated J. M. Reid, Shelton Club, 15—12, 15—7.

Pitzer Miller, Elizabeth T. & C. C., defeated Malcolm McComb, Yale Club, 15—11, 11—15, 15—9.

F. A. Sieverman 3d Bayside L. T. C., defeated R. L. Tompkins, Princeton Club, 15—7, 9—15, 18—17.

D. D. Jackson Jr., Columbia U. C., defeated W. O. Wykoff, Fraternity S. T. C., 10—15, 15—11, 15—6.

Theodore A. Backer, City A. C., defeated W. A. Forrester Jr., Park Avenue, S. C., 15—1, 15—2.

Donald Lawson, Crescent A. C., defeated Henry Lanier, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—7.

Sefton Tranter Jr., New York A. C., defeated J. D. Scheerer, Essex Club, 15—10, 15—10.

J. O. Hobson, New York A. C., defeated Lowell Shumway, Fraternity S. T. S., 15—5, 15—8.

S. R. Shepherd, Block Hall, won from J. S. Glenn, Yale Club, by default.

Second Round

C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club, deefated E. C. Hogan, Yale Club, 12—15, 15—8, 15—6.

MRS. STETSON WINS AGAIN

BELLEAIR, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—Mrs. Helen N. Stetson, Philadelphia, United States golf champion in 1926, yesterday won the annual January golf tournament at the Belleair Country Club for the second consecutive year by defeating Mrs. Norman P. Rood, Wilmington, Del., 1 up. Last year, the same two women golfers were in the finals, Mrs. Stetson scoring a slightly easier victory then, eliminating Mrs. Rood, 4 and 2.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	8	6	6	30	30	22
Seattle	8	6	6	36	28	22
Portland	8	5	7	31	29	21

RESULT JAN. 29

Seattle 2, Portland 0.

McGOWAN WHITE SOX UMPIRE

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (AP)—William A. McGowan, American League umpire, has been appointed to officiate at all exhibition games played by the Chicago White Sox on their 1931 spring training tour. The tour will include 17 games with the New York Giants.

Golfers Continue to Break Par Despite Size of New Ball

Tabulations Compiled by P. G. A. Reveal That Players Are Taking Same Number of Strokes as a Year Ago—Cooper Has Best Average

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (AP)—The newer and bigger golf ball so far has failed to stop the par-breaking habits of America's leading professionals. Tabulations compiled by the Professional Golfers' Association of America for the first series of winter tournament skirmishes yesterday, revealed that the new ball has been touring difficult courses with approximately the same number of strokes as a year ago.

"So far it has been the same old story," said Albert R. Gates, administrator of the association. "The good players continue to chase old man par to cover as before and the scores are as low as they were when the smaller ball was in use."

"Light Horse Harry" Cooper, Chicago professional, so far has turned in the best average per round, the tabulations showed. In 20, 18-hole rounds, Cooper averaged 72.4 strokes, better golf than he played during his comeback campaign a year ago. Right behind him came Tommy Armour of Detroit, professional golfers' champion, with a 72.5 average for 10 rounds. Leo Diegel of Agua Caliente, Mexico, ranked third on the list of players playing 10 or more rounds, with an average of 72.6, and Gene Sarazen of New York was fourth, with 72.7 for 17 rounds. Diegel's record was for 15 rounds.

George Von Elm, who tied Johnny Golden for first place money in the $25,000 Agua Caliente open, ranked last on the list of leaders, with an average of 74 strokes for 19 rounds. Golden didn't even land among the leaders. Ed. Dudley, winner of the Los Angeles open with the fine score of 285, ranked fourteenth, with 73.7.

Only 1.6 points separated Cooper and Von Elm, first and last place leaders, so close was the grading, however. The rankings for the first 16:

	Rounds	Average
Harry Cooper, Chicago	20	72.4
Tommy Armour, Detroit	10	72.5
Leo Diegel, Agua Caliente	15	72.6
Gene Sarazen, New York	17	72.7
Horton Smith, New York	20	73
Frank Walsh, Chicago	20	73
Craig Wood, Englewood, N. J.	22	73.1
Al Espinosa, Chicago	22	73.3
Mertie Dutrie, Long Beach, Calif.	14	73.3
Willie Hunter, Los Angeles	10	73.4
Walter Hagen, Detroit	13	73.4
Olin Dutra, Santa Monica, Calif.	18	73.6
Tony Manero, New York	10	73.7
Ed Dudley, Wilmington, Del.	14	73.7
Willy Cox, Brooklyn	14	73.8
George Von Elm, Los Angeles	19	74

Fish Demands a West Point Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Charges that West Point authorities have permitted proselyting of football players are to be investigated by the United States Military Academy.

Such an inquiry was demanded by Hamilton Fish (R.), Representative from New York, late yesterday. Gen. Douglas McArthur, the chief of staff, said the charges would be forwarded to the academy for investigation.

Specifically, Mr. Fish asked an investigation of the activities of W. T. Wrightson, a member of the Army Athletic Association, and of Paul T. Carroll, a cadet, in connection with alleged efforts to induce Kenneth Goff, star Rhode Island State football player, to enter the academy.

War Department officials said the charges had been denied by Maj. Philip B. Fleming, athletic director at the academy, on the ground that Carroll had acted personally in correspondence with Goff.

Fish said the Providence Evening Bulletin had published letters detailing efforts "of football authorities at West Point to secure star college players." He added, the newspaper "has rendered a valuable service to amateur football and verified the statement that I have made repeatedly in the last three years that star college players are encouraged and solicited to enter West Point."

The New Yorker said he had three letters from Wrightson protesting the New Yorker's former attack on football tactics at West Point.

"As long as these practices continued at West Point," Fish said, "I hope newspapers will continue to expose them and that sooner or later Harvard and Yale will wake up to the situation and sever football relations with West Point."

SPRINGFIELD HELD TO TIE BY TIGERS

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	19	1	4	93	50	39
Providence	14	5	5	77	46	33
Boston	8	2	15	58	73	18
Philadelphia	7	3	14	48	63	17
New Haven	6	3	16	39	83	15

RESULT JAN. 29

Boston 3, Springfield 3, overtime.

Boston Tigers took third place undisputed in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing by holding Springfield Indians to a 3-to-3 overtime tie at the Boston Garden last night. It was the first time this season that the local Tigers have secured a point in the title race through a contest against the Indians. It was the first tie for Springfield and the second for the Tigers.

The locals came from behind in the first period to go ahead in the third session only to be tied and again in the overtime. Springfield did not present its customary strong game probably due to having played Saturday, Sunday, Wednesday and again last night.

Heller assisted Heximer for the first goal but Runge sent the teams to the dressing room tied by converting Taylor's pass. The second session was scoreless. Connacher scored for Boston with Foster and Burke getting assists in the third period but less than five minutes later Heximer realized on another Heller play. The overtime saw Boyd score unassisted and a few seconds later Benson finished a play started by Maracle and Saunders. The game was one of the best of the season. The summary:

BOSTON		SPRINGFIELD
Connacher, McNeill, A. Wilson	lw	Heller, Saunders
Burke, Runge	c..c	Grant, Starr, Maracle, Waite
Boyd, Taylor	rw	Heximer, Benson
Mackey	ld	Johnson, Jerwa
Foster	rd	Hollweg, L. Wilson
Caddigan	g	Moore
B. Grant	g	

Score—Boston 3, Springfield 3. Goals—Runge, Connacher, Boyd, for Boston; Heximer, Benson, for Springfield. Assists—Taylor, Foster, Burke, for Boston; Heller 2, Maracle, Saunders, for Springfield. Referees—W. J. Stewart and F. A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods.

LAUFER SETS NEW SWIM MARK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 30—Walter Laufer of the Lake Shore Athletic Club, swimming in the 300-yard medley Central A. A. U. championship in his own 75-foot pool last night, set the new Central record of 3m. 48s. He held the former mark of 3m. 51.8s. Albert Schwartz of the Illinois Athletic Club won the 500-yard freestyle championship in 6m. 5.2s., which was considered very fast time. The Lake Shore won the 300-yard medley relay in 3m. 12.6s.

ONTARIO HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Galt	8	1	4	41	38	17
Niagara Falls	7	2	4	42	28	16
Guelph	5	2	6	32	35	12
Stratford	6	0	7	37	35	12
Oshawa	5	1	7	36	33	11
Kitchener	4	2	7	29	48	10

RESULT JAN. 29

Niagara Falls 4, Guelph 3, overtime.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

C. C. N. Y. 3200, Lehigh 3241.

A. J. THURNBLAD TITLE WINNER

Defeats Allen Hall in Final Three-Cushion Billiard Tourney Game

WORLD'S THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD STANDING

	Won	Lost	H.R	B.G	P.C.
A. J. Thurnblad	6	1	7	44	.857
Allen Hall	5	2	8	38	.714
J. M. Layton	5	2	8	31	.714
Otto Reiselt	4	3	8	42	.571
T. S. Denton	3	4	11	60	.429
F. S. Scoville	3	4	6	50	.429
Charles Jordan	1	6	7	55	.143
D. J. Jacobs	1	6	6	71	.143

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 30—For the first time in its history three-cushion billiards has an "outsider" for a world's champion. Arthur J. Thurnblad of Chicago, who won the final engagement last night, never before threatened and was not given a chance to finish among the first three by the experts in advance of the meeting. Thurnblad had to qualify in a sectional tourney to get into the big show.

In the final he came from behind to defeat the outstanding favorite, Allen Hall of this city by the count of 50 to 43 in 53 innings. Thus Thurnblad defeated all of his seven rivals except J. M. Layton of St. Louis, champion three times running, who was dropped from the race by defeats received from two other rivals. Hall now meets Layton tonight in the play-off for second place.

Thurnblad takes the diamond medal, the first prize of $1200, an annual salary of $6000, and 16 per cent of the gate receipts. The gate receipts are the largest in the history of the tournament, as attendance held up to the mark each afternoon and evening for 11 days, breaking all records. An estimate of something like 12,000 was given for attendance.

More than half way Thurnblad trailed, with many breaks for and against each player. The balls while acting as if under magic direction at times, were on the whole far from under control and the players appeared to be battling the game instead of each other for many innings. By the fifteenth inning Hall had knocked out a lead of 16 to 6. Here Thurnblad came up with a run of 7, composed of some of the most difficult and nicely executed shots seen during the tourney.

This brought Thurnblad to within three points of Hall, but Hall still looked like a winner and acted accordingly by promptly running 4, thus maintaining a lead of 20 to 13. Thurnblad kept pressing him, however, with runs of 3 and 2 until he tied the score at 27 in the twenty-seventh inning.

From that point to the finish the count was tied half a dozen times. Hall, however, began having trouble with the kiss-off, while Thurnblad pecked away steadily and led 45 to 42 in the fiftieth frame. He missed in the fifty-first, got one in the fifty-second and then in the final clicked off four of the most difficult shots as he took the title. The score by innings:

A. J. Thurnblad—0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 7 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 2 3 0 3 3 0 0 1 1 3 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 4—50.

Allen Hall—0 0 1 0 3 2 0 2 2 0 0 5 0 0 1 4 0 1 1 0 0 3 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0—43. Innings—53. High run—5. Referee—J. H. Levis.

WOLF DEFEATS HAINES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Harry F. Wolf, United States squash tennis champion, of the New York Athletic Club, won another victory in his long battle for supremacy over Rowland B. Haines of the Columbia University Club, yesterday afternoon, when he defeated the former titleholder in the delayed finals of the Yale Club invitation tournament, which was held up by his inability to play on the original date, Jan. 17. The score was 10—15, 15—15, 15—7, 15—9, 15—11.

REED'S PLAYING FEATURES GAME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 30—The playing of Verner Z Reed, who scored four times, featured a polo game here yesterday on the No. 2 field, in which the Sandhill Polo Club White team defeated the Blues, 7 to 5. Harry V. Maxwell of Spring Lake also played well for the winners, scoring the other three goals. Aldo R. Balsam of New York and Ted Nederfield of Denver, Colo., each scored twice for the White team, and W. V. Slocock Je Darien once.

YOUNG RED SOX PITCHER SIGNS

Walter J. Murphy, a young right-handed pitcher, whose home is in Chicago, has signed his contract for the coming season, according to an announcement made Jan. 30 by the Boston Red Sox. Murphy played last season with the Rock Island club of the Mississippi Valley League, from which team he was purchased.

SCHULER WINS IN 63 INNINGS

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Harry Schuler of Brooklyn defeated Phil Hirshberger of Newark, 40 to 38, in 63 innings in the eastern open three-cushion billiard tournament last night. Each had a high run of five.

BRUINS ADD TO RANGER DEFEATS

N. Y. Six Unable to Win in 17 Straight Games—Canadiens and Toronto Victors

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	16	4	7	93	61	40
Chicago	16	3	8	65	39	34
Detroit	12	4	11	68	57	28
Rangers	10	6	13	66	50	26
Philadelphia	2	2	26	47	123	6

CANADIAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Canadiens	17	3	7	84	57	37
Toronto	14	5	8	82	57	33
Montreal	14	3	11	63	63	31
Americans	10	7	9	44	42	27
Ottawa	5	2	20	49	83	12

RESULTS JAN. 29

Boston 4, Rangers 3.
Canadiens 7, Philadelphia 1.
Toronto 3, Ottawa 2.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—The Boston Bruins maintained their three-year supremacy over the New York Rangers, yesterday evening by coming from behind in the final period to win by a score of 4 to 3, making a record of 14 victories and three ties in 17 successive games for Boston. Percy Galbraith and Aubrey Clapper were largely responsible, while the second string players for the Rangers did the best work for their team.

The second Ranger string accounted for the initial goal of the game. In a series of hard attacks Beattie was penalized and while he was off another attack opened a path for Paul Thompson, who went down left wing and coasted the puck past his brother, the Boston goaltender, into the net. Later, with Jerwa in the penalty box, a wing dash by Galbraith and a pass to Clapper right in front of the goal, tied the score, but before the session ended, the Rangers went into the lead once more on a dash by Regan down center, unassisted, and a shot from close in.

A pair of goals, one for each team, rewarded the battlers in the second session. Boston tied the score one-third the way through when a wing attack by Galbraith and a scramble in front of the net enabled Welland to score. But in the last minute the Rangers went into the lead again, when Jerwa went down in a four-man attack, and Keeling scored with some help from Thompson.

Boston tied the score once more in the final period, with Welland scoring again, with help from Clapper. Then while the Rangers were using a five-man attack, Chapman broke away and put the Boston team into the lead. Later Owen and Beattie were both off for tripping during this time. The Rangers tried hard, but all in vain, and the game ended with the visitors in the lead. The summary:

BOSTON BRUINS		N. Y. RANGERS
Galbraith, Barry, Harris	lw	
	rw	W. Cook, Thompson, Dillon
Welland, Beattie, Chapman	c	
		C. Boucher, Murdoch
Clapper, Oliver, Darragh, Pratt	rw	
	lw	F. Cook, Keeling, Dillon
Owen, ld.rd		Peters, Regan, Jerwa, Thompson
Shore, rd		ld, Johnson, Jerwa, Keeling
Thompson, g		g, Roach

Score—Boston 4, Rangers 3. Goals—Welland 2, Clapper, Chapman for Boston; Thompson, Regan, Keeling for Rangers. Assists—Galbraith 2, Clapper for Boston; Jerwa, Thompson for Rangers. Referees—F. J. Ion and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Jan. 30—Although the Philadelphia Quakers kept Morenz off the score sheet in a National Hockey League game here last night the attention that they gave him enabled his team mates to score seven times with only a lone response. Canadiens had much the better of the play and the Quakers appeared to confine most of their efforts at defensive play and at this they were not successful, although Cude in goal turned aside many drives from close in and was beaten on only one easy shot.

The winners had a big margin on the territorial play and secured the lead 56 seconds after the game started when Gagnon scored on a pass from Joliat. Lepine scored five minutes later and then Lowrey secured Philadelphia's only goal. Then followed 28 minutes of scoreless hockey, featured by continuous attacks by the locals and brilliant work by Cude. In the closing minutes of the second period the Canucks scored twice and they added three more in the last 10 minutes of the game.

Gagnon and Joliat were prominent in the Canadiens' attack, each getting three points, while Sylvio Mantha picked up two. Morenz staged many attacks but was denied on every occasion. The summary:

CANADIENS		PHILADELPHIA
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou	lw	
	rw	McCalmon, Lyons, Kilrea
Morenz, Lepine, Rivers	c	
	c	Milks, Jarvis, Howe
Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie	rw	
	lw	Drury, Lowrey
Burke, Leduc	ld	rd, Shields, Hutton
S. Mantha, Lesieur	rd	ld, Coulson, Crossett
Hainsworth	g	g, Cude

Score—Canadiens 7, Philadelphia 1. Goals—Gagnon 2, Joliat, S. Mantha, Lepine, Leduc and Lesieur for Canadiens; Lowrey for Philadelphia. Assists—Joliat 2, S. Mantha and Gagnon for Canadiens; Shields for Philadelphia. Referees—Odie Cleghorn and Vic Wagner. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Jan. 30—A strong finish by the Toronto Maple Leafs, with their youthful attacking trio of Primeau, Conacher and Jackson proving the successful play makers, enabled the visitors to score three goals in the last 20 minutes and defeat the Senators, 3 to 2, here last night. The victory, which was the first that Toronto has scored in Ottawa since Jan. 21, 1928, permitted the visitors to take undisputed possession of second place in the Canadian section of the National League.

Ottawa scored two goals, one in each of the first and second periods, and appeared to have a victory in their grasp at the start of the third period, but the Leafs quickly tied it up. Inside of three minutes Conacher scored on a pass from Primeau, and five seconds later Primeau gave Jackson a pass for the equalizer. Five minutes from the end of the period Jackson broke through to score on an individual play.

The locals switched their lineup somewhat in an effort to break their losing streak, sending Finnigan back to the defense, moving Lamb to a wing and starting Cox at center. Both goalies played good games, and the defenses were strong, with Ottawa having an edge in this department, but the close passing game of the visitors threatened all evening. The summary:

TORONTO		OTTAWA
Jackson, Cotton	lw	rw, Lamb, Gagne
Primeau, Blair	c	c, Cox, Grosvenor
Conacher, Jenkins	rw	lw, Kilrea, Touhey
Day, ld		rd, Finnigan, Art Smith
Clancy, Horner	rd.ld	Alex Smith, Bourgeault
Chabot	g	g, Beveridge

Score—Toronto 3, Ottawa 2. Goals—Jackson 2, Conacher for Toronto; Grosvenor, Touhey for Ottawa. Assists—Primeau 2 for Toronto; Gagne 2, Art Smith for Ottawa. Referees—O. J. Mallinson and Bussee Dalgneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Racquet and Tennis Beats Harvard Club

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Racquet & Tennis	5	0	20	5	1.000
Harvard Club	4	1	21	4	.800
Rockaway H. C.	4	1	13	12	.800
University Club	2	3	13	13	.400
Nassau C. C.	1	3	5	15	.250
Princeton Club	1	4	9	16	.200
Montclair A. C.	0	5	4	21	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Racquet and Tennis Club, composed of five former members of the Cowles school of squash racquets at Harvard University, terminated the long reign of Harvard Club, in metropolitan team squash racquets championships, yesterday afternoon, on the Harvard Club courts, by defeating the home team, 3 to 2, by the slightest of margins in the individual matches.

Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., United States champion, reversed the recent result of the metropolitan individual championships, by defeating J. Lawrence Pool 2d, winner of that title, at the top of the list. He fell back on his old-time soft ball play, which he abandoned for the harder hit shot in the last tourney, and the change proved effective, so that he won by a score of 17—16, 10—15, 8—15, 15—8, 15—11.

The Debevoise brothers, George and R. L., were the sole winners for Harvard Club, the former defeating W. Jay Iselin, after another five-game match, while his younger brother scored a surprise victor over Ogden Phipps, coming from behind after trailing at two games to one, while Lathrop S. Haskins Jr., a former member of the Harvard Club team, clinched the victory by defeating his successor, Brainerd H. Whitbeck Jr., in the final match of the day, 15—10, 12—15, 18—15, 18—15. The summary:

RACQUET & TENNIS CLUB 3, HARVARD CLUB 2

H. N. Rawlins Jr., Racquet, defeated J. L. Pool 2d, Harvard Club, 17—16, 10—15, 8—15, 15—8, 15—11.

O. D. Debevoise, Harvard Club, defeated W. J. Iselin, Racquet, 18—15, 11—15, 4—15, 15—13, 15—12.

P. R. Pease, Racquet, defeated R. A. Powers, Harvard Club, 15—9, 9—15, 15—10, 15—11.

L. S. Haskins Jr., Racquet, defeated B. H. Whitbeck Jr., Harvard Club, 15—10, 12—15, 18—15, 18—15.

R. L. Debevoise, Harvard Club, defeated Ogden Phipps, Racquet, 9—15, 15—10, 8—15, 15—10, 15—7.

CHICAGO TIES FOR LEAD OF STANDING

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	15	1	6	74	44	30
Chicago	15	2	11	90	52	32
Kansas City	13	3	10	40	32	29
Minneapolis	11	1	12	41	54	23
Duluth	11	1	12	43	65	23
Buffalo	10	3	10	35	41	20
St. Louis	4	0	17	30	69	8

RESULTS JAN. 29

Chicago 3, Duluth 1.
Buffalo 5, St. Louis 1.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 30—The Chicago Shamrocks scored their fourth consecutive victory and tied for first place in the American Hockey League when they defeated the Duluth Hornets, 3 to 1, at the Chicago Stadium, here, last night.

Duluth started scoring in the first period, when, after nine minutes of play, Forslund passed and Leswick scored. The Shamrocks replied seven minutes later with two goals by McFayden on passes from Headley and Wiseman. The second period was largely a defensive battle, though Burland managed to slip in a goal when Riley passed in front of the net.

CHICAGO		DULUTH
Burns, Wiseman	lw....rw	Forslund, Whyte
Riley, Denneny, Clayton	c	
	c	Leswick, Scott, Mitchell
Brydson, McFayden	rw...lw	Merrill, Green
Mulligan, Burland	ld....rd	Davis, Gibson
Headley, MacKenzie	rd..ld	Bergl, Langlois
Timmins, g	g	E. Turner

Score—Chicago Shamrocks 3, Duluth Hornets 1. Goals—McFayden 2, Burland for Chicago; Leswick for Duluth. Assists—Headley, Wiseman and Riley for Chicago; Forslund for Duluth. Referee—Dr. Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 30—Buffalo Majors scored their third-straight triumph before their home fans last night by handing the St. Louis Flyers a neat and effective 5-to-1 trouncing. Joe Stark's spectacular work in goal for Buffalo was the high light of the contest. Time and again the net minder robbed the Flyers of almost sure goals and it wasn't until the final period, when the Majors were one man shy and coasting along with a five-goal lead that Kendall was able to sneak one past him.

Jack St. John, who patrols the right boards on the Buffalo pony line, secured three of the local goals, two of which came within 30 seconds of each other in the waning minutes of the second period. Eddie Bouchard and "Babe" Donnelly accounted for the others.

BUFFALO		ST. LOUIS
Bouchard, Desy, Heyd	lw	
	rw	Hill, Goyer, Boileau
Thorsteinson, Rennie	c..c	Acaster, Jackson
Morrison, St. John	rw..lw	Scott, Pattenton
Breen, Contant	ld	rd, Creasey, Kirk
Donnelly, Rennie	rd	ld Kendall
Stark	g	g Resume

Score—Buffalo 5 St. Louis 1. Goals—St. John 3, Bouchard, Donnelly for Buffalo; Kendall for St. Louis. Assists—Thorsteinson, Desy, Rennie for Buffalo. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SHUTE AND YOUNG LEAD WITH 65

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 30 (AP)—Denny Shute, young Columbus (O.), professional, and Lorraine Young, San Antonio amateur, combined their talents yesterday to score a 65, six under par, and place first in the amateur-professional event, preliminary to the $6500 Texas open. Shute and his youthful partner each scored 71 for the 18 holes, even par, but they displayed some fine team work to lead the field by two strokes. Shute did his best work on the first nine, where he had a 33, and Young came in with a 32, helping his professional partner on five holes. Four teams tied for second place with 67's. They were Sam Schneider, San Antonio professional, and Lieut. Gus Shea, San Antonio amateur; John Golden, Stamford, Conn., and Byron Nelson, Fort Worth, Tex.; Al Espinosa, Chicago, and Lieut. H. M. Turner, San Antonio, and Abe Espinosa, Chicago, and Jack Wood, San Marcos, Tex.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Kansas 21, Missouri 13.
Monmouth 33, Ripon 27.
Moorhead S. T. 30, Valley City S. T. 33.
River Falls S. T. 48, Concordia 18.
St. Thomas 38, Grove City 28.
Superior T. 44, Northland 28.

Golf Flourished in New England and Along Atlantic Coast in 1930

Prospects for 1931 in This Same Area Are No Less Bright—Weekly Pay Roll Runs Into Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Golf in New England and along the Atlantic seaboard flourished like the green bay tree during 1930, and prospects for 1931 are no less bright.

In the thickly populated eastern states golf is in the nature of big business, with millions invested in property and clubhouses, and a weekly pay roll that runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The Massachusetts Golf Association lists 117 member clubs, with 32 belonging to the national organization, and 54 clubs in New York State hold membership in the United States Golf Association, the largest representative of any state; 27 are listed from New Jersey, 25 from Pennsylvania, 12 from Connecticut, 10 from Delaware, and four each from Rhode Island and New Hampshire.

Talbot C. Chase, president of the Massachusetts body, estimates that 3000 men are on the pay roll of the Bay State clubs and that the pay roll runs above $50,000 a week. As a result of an appeal made by him on behalf of the Massachusetts unemployment situation, 80 per cent of the clubs kept their workers through the winter, doing repair work on the courses.

Construction work in Massachusetts, it is estimated, will cost more than $1,000,000 this year, with $500,000 of that amount being spent on two new courses in the Boston area, at West Roxbury and Brookline. Clubs have been formed, courses planned or additional holes are to be added to existing courses at Cambridge, Weymouth, Salem, South Braintree, Braintree, Newton, North Saugus, Lowell and Waltham.

The Connecticut Golf Association reported play was greatly increased last year on the courses of its 60 member clubs, and similar reports were received from the 29 private clubs and 20 semipublic courses in Maine. Golf course construction or improvement is planned at Portland, Hampden, Augusta and Bath.

The city of Manchester, in New Hampshire, is spending $15,000 on a public course and the Newport Country Club, at Newport, N. H., has acquired land for a new course.

The Wilmington (Del.) Country Club reported a 15 per cent increase in play during 1930.

Play on the 11 18-hole courses and two 9-hole courses at Baltimore in 1930 was above the preceding year. Considerable improvements are planned in Maryland and Delaware in 1931.

In western Pennsylvania, two new courses are being constructed in Allegheny County, at a cost of $150,000. Play during the year was good. Philadelphia, enthused last year by the United States amateur at Merion, had a fine year and looks forward to increased play and course improvement in 1931.

Golf was on the boom in New York State generally, with five new courses planned for the Albany region and the 11 existing clubs reported conditions never better. Improvements to two clubs at Auburn, including the addition of nine holes to the present nine-hole layout of the Auburn Country Club, will mean the expenditure of $100,000 this year.

The Midvale Country Club of Rochester, will open its new course this summer and the established clubs report conditions excellent. The Oakhill Country Club, with a $1,000,000 club house and two 18-hole courses, where the state amateur will be played this summer, knows not of it if there has been depression.

The eastern district generally, from the Delaware capes to the Canadian border reported golf in the best condition of any similar geographical division of the United States.

OPENING RACE IS WON BY DELFIN

HAVANA, Jan. 30 (AP)—Delfin, representing the Havana fleet, won the first race of the series of three International Star Class contests for possession of the Bacardi Cup yesterday, sailing the 15-mile triangular course in 1h. 50m. 1s.

Twenty-five seconds later the Jubilee, flying the colors of the Western Long Island fleet, crossed the line in second place. A member of the Havana fleet also finished third, Jibaro completing the course in 1h. 54m. 12s.

George Patterson was at the helm of the winner, which was the first Cuban yacht ever to win such a race. By her victory yesterday the Delfin earned 10 points toward the Bacardi Cup; Jubilee 9 and the Jibaro 8.

Competition for the Bacardi trophy will alternate with races for the Cuba Cup during the seven days of racing in Cuba's sixth annual midwinter International Star Class Yacht Racing Association championship. Racing for the Cuba Cup will begin today.

Yacht and Skipper	Time	Pts
Delfin, G. Patterson	1:50:01	10
Jubilee, H. Atkin	1:50:26	9
Jibaro, C. Fuentes	1:54:12	8
Crow, H. Ludeke	1:55:28	7
Iscyra III, G. Elder	1:55:45	6
Lotus, H

BRITISH MOVE HITS ARABS, JEWS AFFIRM

(Continued from Page 1)

but the two races to whom these promises were made.

Since the mandate was approved by the Council of the League, the Jewish population of the country has increased through immigration by roughly 99,000. In the same period, the Arab population has grown by 110,000 through natural processes. The British expert, Sir John Hope Simpson, who for some years was in charge of settling Greeks on vacant land in Macedonia, now declares that under present methods of cultivation there are 26,000 Arab families without land and the British Government has consequently decided that these must be given preference over Jewish immigrants.

The Jews are indignant at this suspension of the national home, while the Arabs are suspicious that the suspension is only temporary and that before long they will be faced with another influx of Jewish immigrants who will not be content with merely occupying the land, but will also try to prevent the Arabs from realizing their political aspirations.

The respective viewpoints of the two races on the all-important questions of immigration and land settlement are set forth by two of their leading writers. They show not only the serious differences which exist but also the urgent necessity of a workable agreement if Palestine is to prosper. There is room for both Arab industry and Jewish capital in this birthplace of religions. But the utmost population it can accommodate is not more than about 2,000,000 and it already holds nearly 1,000,000.

By GERSHON AGRONSKY

STAFF CORRESPONDENT IN PALESTINE OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The British Government has always hesitated to acknowledge that helping the Jews to establish a national home in Palestine would be irreconcilable with the undertaking not to injure Arab interests. Recently, however, it has declared that it would follow a policy admitting that the two obligations do conflict and that, as the mandatory, it would try to reduce the conflict to a minimum.

From the beginning, responsible Jewish authorities have challenged the view that their present efforts and future projects were in the least capable of injuring the true interests of the Arab inhabitants. They went further and said they hoped time would show that both directly and indirectly the Arab population would gain by the Jewish effort.

Zionist leadership has not receded from this point of view. Their present outcry is not due to any objections to the British doing their utmost to safeguard the Arabs' rights. Their agitation results from their reading of the last White Paper to mean that their future work in Palestine is to be conditioned on the direct benefit it brings the Arabs.

Question of Interpretation

Hitherto the accepted view was that provided nothing was done to prejudice the position of the Arabs, Jews in their own spheres were free to develop their agriculture, their industries and their cultural interests to the extent that their means and energy made such development possible. They regarded the Jewish national home pledge as the "dynamic" part of the mandate. The new British statement of policy says on this point that, however difficult the task may be, it would be impossible, consistently with the plain intention of the mandate, to attempt to solve the problem by subordinating one of the mandatory's obligations to the other.

Immigration of Jews into Palestine being considered fundamental to the national home structure, Jewish leaders resent the allegedly novel theory laid down to govern the future entry and settlement of Jews. The policy, they say, was not to inflict burdens upon the people of Palestine as a whole or to deprive any section of the present population of their employment. To this policy the Zionists promise to adhere, and they maintain that they have loyally adhered.

The new statement, however, observes that this theory renders it "essential that in estimating the absorptive capacity of Palestine at any time, account should be taken of Arab as well as Jewish unemployment in determining the rate at which immigration should be permitted."

Employment Question

The Jews contend that it is one thing not to deprive the present population of their employment, and another for Jews to be kept out for whom work exists or could be made, which would in any case not be available to Arabs. Jews throughout the world will support a Jewish immigration into Palestine, financing activities giving the immigrants employment, who would not pour out their money to fight unemployment among Arabs.

To the extent that immigrants are brought in for new work, they say, no harm is done to the Arab, employed or otherwise. On the contrary, a large scale immigration and the simultaneous flow of Jewish capital would, they contend, lead and actually has led, to the promotion of similar undertakings in the Arab field. Also Jewish capital, although not primarily aimed to do so, is bound to result directly in the employment of Arabs. But whether it does or does not, the Jews argue, to make Jewish immigration dependent on whether Arabs are employed or not, is an innovation and a departure from the policy of the past and tends to paralyze further Jewish effort.

Of the immigrants who have entered Palestine on certificates issued to the Zionist Organization, 95 per cent, the Jews say, are employed in agriculture and industrial undertakings of a purely Jewish character, and not quite 5 per cent on works financed by the government or municipalities. It is true that the Jews have demanded a proportionate share in the public works, and will continue to claim their share, albeit now within agreed limits.

Advantages in Jewish Capital

But to lay it down as a rule that in the event of unemployment among Arabs, Jews must be barred from purely Jewish activities, is to start a condition which would discourage Jewish capital. This would obviously not be to the benefit of the Arab, and it would do what the Council of the League of Nations strongly advised the British Government not to do, "crystallize the Jewish National Home in its present condition."

Sir John Hope Simpson, who drew up a report on land settlement for the British Government, although acutely alive to the dangers of widespread unemployment, nevertheless argued that "it is clearly of no advantage to the unemployed Arab that Jewish capital should be prevented from entering the country, and he is in no worse position by the importation of Jewish labor to do work in Palestine, for which the funds are available by the simultaneous importation of Jewish capital. In fact, he is better off, as the expenditure of that capital on wages to Jewish workmen will cause ultimately a demand for the services of a portion of the Arab unemployed."

New Policy Protested

The Zionist view that it rests with the Jews themselves whether they will have a large or a small immigration, is seen to be put out of court by the new policy, which they claim is contradictory to the theory laid down by the British in 1922 against actual displacement of Arabs.

In Jewish opinion the Government's explicit denial that the Jewish national home is a weightier obligation than the guarding of Arab rights, which the Jews meant always to cultivate and respect, has confirmed the suspicions that the Government wishes to suspend further building of the "home."

The fact that the Government seems to object to the possibility of enclaves being carved out to which Arabs in theory will not be admitted, is seen as another manifestation either of the British failure to understand the object of the national home, or of their reluctance to permit its further development.

The Government, the Jews point out, finds no fault with the Arabs for not employing Jews, but censures the Jewish national fund, which at the most can control only an insignificant part of the land, for providing that on its holdings Jewish labor shall be exclusively employed. If, say the Jews, the Government maintains the view that Jews are to be excluded when Arabs are unemployed, and are in any case to be deprived of their share of labor in public works, and if Jewish employers, especially national Jewish institutions operating with Jewish public funds, are not to make it their business to employ Jews, the chances for a Jewish immigration become microscopic, and the national home clauses in the mandate become meaningless.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Annie R. White, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Edith M. Thomas, Springfield, Mass.
Kenneth A. Flanders, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Garnett L. Weidner, Seattle, Wash.
C. Ken Weidner, Seattle, Wash.

Prohibition a Federal Affair Irrevocably, Law Board Finds

Every Plan of Control, Report Says, Must Be Based on Fact That Liquor Business Transcends State Lines—Urges Broader Enforcement Basis

Supplementary to the general summary of the report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, printed in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *Jan. 21, stories will be published daily to complete a comprehensive presentation of the entire findings.*

By RICHARD L. STROUT

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—The liquor problem trenscends states lines.

It can never be sent back to the separate states, according to the judgment of a majority of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, as set forth in their report on prohibition. This document is neither dry nor wet, but is an exposition of the greatest amount of first-hand factual material yet made available, and acts as a judgment regarding existing conditions and prospects of the future.

It has been accepted as such by President Hoover and by the growing number of readers to whom the report is now available in its entirety.

The record presented a dark picture of existing enforcement conditions and lawlessness which was hailed by certain opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment as proving all their contentions. Undoubtedly the facts recorded have caused concern to every thinking American, whatever his prohibition views. On the other hand the commission is overwhelmingly against repeal, for reasons which will be given presently. But through it all the commission's obvious intent is to present a balanced view that will appeal to moderates everywhere and that may in the future supply a common meeting ground for the next step in the temperance movement.

"Every plan of control," the commission reports, "must start from the fundamental fact that the business of producing and distributing alcohol transcends state lines. Under any régime there will always be a need of federal action to protect the systems of the several states, whether the state systems are prohibition, or state conduct of the business, or state control, or state regulation. Moreover, in order to make that protection effective there will probably always be need of a strong federal enforcing organization."

Broader Basis Needed

The present era demands a broader basis of enforcement, the report continues, than existed before the Eighteenth Amendment, and accordingly "a constituional provision is indispensable."

"In our judgment," the report goes on, "it is impossible to recede wholly from the Eighteenth Amendment in view of the economic unification of the country, the development of transportation, the industrial conditions of the time, and the general use of machinery in every line of activity.

"A complete remitting of liquor control to the states would be likely to result in the present situation in some states; with open saloons in others, with attempts at state control of manufacture and distribution in many others; but with no guarantee that any may be held to the minimum standards which national considerations demand. In the industrial and mechanical order of today liquor control is more imperative than ever. If it is to be effective, the Federal Government must be authorized to do a large part in the program and to do it efficiently.

"Of course, it is recognized that active coöperation by the state governments always will be reqired for effective control."

While the commission is against repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as such, and considers repeal so unthinkable that it places its recommendation against such action first in the long list of general conclusions signed by the majority of the body, this is not thought to mean that it desires enforcement matters to be frozen just as they are, or that the commission is against some change, or modification, in the amendment itself. In fact it will be shown later that a large element of the commission indorses a form of immediate revision of the amendment.

As to enforcement matters, the commission considers in detail a series of proposals presented to it in the course of its 18-months work, rejecting some, recommending others, and pointing out means by which it believes enforcement can be improved, so long as the present law continues unchanged.

Division in Authority

In the first place the commission considers realistically the present division of enforcement authority between the federal and the state governments. It points out that the present program of the bureau of prohibition is to confine federal activity to importation, interstate commercial transportation and commercial manufacture and division, while turning over the smaller matters to the states. This and similar plans, the commission concludes, amounts to "a policy of federal hands-off in states where there is disinclination or hostility toward enforcement."

This system is legally possible, the commission holds. But the Eighteenth Amendment expressly lays down the policy of concurrent jurisdiction and this proposed method of enforcement "adopts a fundamentally different system." At a later point, the commission urges that the policy of concurrent jurisdiction should be abandoned and dropped from the Eighteenth Amendment. But so long as it is the law, the commission apparently feels that it is better to enforce it than permit it to be nullified.

"If the Amendment is to be modified," the commission says, "we think that should be done directly and avowedly rather than by indirection."

This same line of reasoning brings the commission to the conclusion that so long as the "concurrent jurisdiction clause" remains in the Eighteenth Amendment, the Federal Government must expand its enforcement activity.

"There is substantial agreement," it says at one point, "among all who have looked into the subject that the federal prohibition force is very much too small in number for the work it has to do." It cites estimates of dry law administrators that in certain individual cities alone as many as 1000 federal prohibition agents are needed.

"In contrast with these views of those immediately in contact with enforcement in the field," the commission says, "the authorities in Washington have consistently maintained that a much smaller increase in number would suffice. The prohibition administrator is asking for 500 more prohibition agents, about one-third more than the present force.

Reason Has Force

"His reason for not calling for more, namely, that 500 additional are as many as he can hope to train adequately within the term of the appropriation, has much force.

"But it should be remarked that his figure assumes practical federal abdication of an important part of federal jurisdiction under the amendment and federal acquiescence in state nullification."

The commission accordingly recommends an immediate increase in federal dry personnel of between 30 and 100 per cent, with a proportionate increase in the customs bureau.

The commission also makes a series of proposals for changes in the existing enforcement laws, reserving to a later section the discussion of a revision of the Eighteenth Amendment itself.

Finally it comes to the proposal that enforcement should be made more effective through the "education of public opinion."

There can be no question of the importance of this step, it concludes. Such "education" however, can only come as the bad features of the present enforcement system are improved. It says, in part:

"It has been urged from many sides that the main reliance must be put on a process of educating public opinion toward observance and enforcement of national prohibition. There can be no doubt of the importance of this if enforcement is to be effective.

"But mere propaganda to that end will occomplish little if the bad features of the present situation, which operate to foster adverse public opinion, are not remedied. So long as they continue unabated they will largely counteract educational efforts, however well organized and conducted. Education must go along with elimination of these bad features."

Prairie Farmers Favor 100 P. C. Pool

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—From present indications, it seems as if the next important step to be taken by the farmers of western Canada, since the formation of the wheat pool, is the development of a 100 per cent pool, making it compulsory for farmers to market their grain through pool facilities.

The Manitoban Government has promised the United Farmers of Manitoba to bring down legislation at the next session of the Legislature providing for the holding of a plebiscite on the question of the 100 per cent plan. J. T. M. Anderson, Premier of Saskatchewan, has stated that his Government is practically committed to introducing legislation for a plebiscite. In Alberta, the pool members have gone on record in favor of holding a plebiscite.

The United Farmers of Manitoba will commence at once an intensive educational campaign to educate the farmers on the 100 per cent plan, and also to lay before them a program whereby the West would gain greater economic advantages than at present.

This program includes: Making of Fort Churchill the terminus of the new Hudson Bay railway, a free port of entry meaning provision of free pilot, tug and berthing charges; securing more equitable marine and insurance rates for shipment of Canadian wheat overseas; obtaining lower freight rates; reduction of tariffs on goods needed by western agriculturists; lower interest rates on loans to farmers.

MOVE TO REVOKE 40 WAVES BEGUN BY RADIO BOARD

Intended Competitor of Wire Telegraph Systems Now in Bankruptcy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Complying with the recent edict of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, the Federal Radio Commission today instituted legal proceeding looking to an absolute revocation of the 40 short-wave licenses granted the now bankrupt Universal Wireless Communications Company. This company intended to operate a network of 110 radiotelegraph stations in as many cities to compete with the wire telegraph systems.

The commission filed an order making "absolute and final" on March 16 its recapture decision, although the bankrupt concern's receivers on that day may appear and show what construction has been completed on the project. On the same day the bankrupt Intercity Wireless Company is also to appear to show its status and especially to show whether short waves should be relicensed to Frank X. Schaudt, receiver, for Station WTK, Cleveland.

The recapture of the 40 short waves follows close upon the commission's release of the 20 domestic and 20 international short waves previously granted to Press Wireless, Inc., but held up pending the many-sided litigation in the Court of Appeals here.

The commission bases its recapture of the 40 Universal wavelengths on the grounds that they are not being utilized by the bankrupt concern. The Radio Corporation of America and the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company have applied for the channels, with which to build inland radiotelegraph stations, and the court's recent order virtually directs the commission to assign some of the channels to each.

NINETEEN INDICTED IN MAIL FRAUD DRIVE

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 29 (AP)—Jack Walton, ousted Oklahoma Governor; Richard Enright, former Police Commissioner of New York, and S. E. J. Cox former associate of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, were among 19 persons indicted for mail fraud by a federal grand jury here, yesterday.

The indictments were returned in connection with alleged promotion operations of the defunct Universal Oil and Gas Company here.

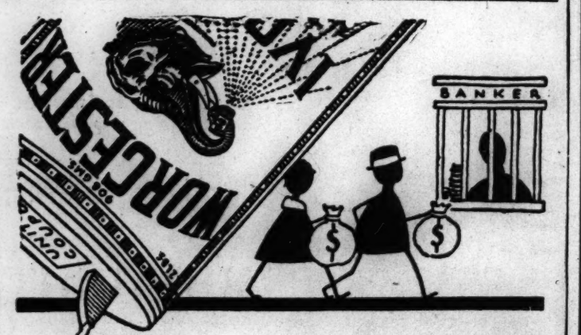
Eating of Starchy Foods on the Wane

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

URBANA, Ill.—Prof. P. D. Converse of the University of Illinois finds that from 1899 to 1927 the per capita consumption of wheat and rye flour, corn meal and rice declined from 334.2 to 209.3 pounds. The consumption of meats is up from 156 to 159.2 pounds.

A great increase has been noticed in the use of canned goods, that of fruits from 2.3 pounds in 1899 to 9.9 in 1927, and canned vegetables from 10.3 to 28.1. Fresh fruits are now used in greater quantities, due mostly to the better methods of refrigeration which are now available.

A decline in the amount of butter used is more than made up by the increase in the consumption of oleomargarine.



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Old Spode

Old China—or new for that matter—exerts rather a stirring influence in the current scheme of home decoration, and quite regardless of the manner in which plates, cups, platters, tureens or vases might find usage, their colour and beauty are wonderfully exhilarating. Decorators and their clients, who are interested in the artistic value of ceramics, will experience much pleasure in reading the editorial and advertising columns of the Antiques and Interior Decorations Section of The Sun. It is published every Saturday and dwells delightfully on everything, both new and old.

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Household Arts and Crafts

Soups for Cold Weather

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE are few dishes more satisfying for an informal home meal on a cold day than a rich, savory soup that arrives on the table with all the vegetables and flavorings intact. With such a main dish, often all one wants in addition is a very simple salad of fruit or uncooked vegetables, and such a dessert as a good, thick pie, or chocolate cornstarch pudding with whipped cream.

As to the soup, it seems to be the common impression among housewives that the only way to obtain from beef a stock rich brown in color is to sear the meat as one does a roast before adding hot water. Most homemakers know that the roast is seared to keep the juices within the meat; that the instant the surface of the meat is subjected to high temperature, whether from heat in the oven, or from a hot, dry surface, or from hot fat or hot water, the juice in exposed cells coagulates and seals the interior of the meat so no juices can escape.

In making soup, however, the object is to draw from the meat all the nourishing juices possible. So one cuts into the soup meat with a sharp knife in many places to expose a large number of cells to the action of the water. As no one wants a greasy soup, a lean cut of meat is selected and all superfluous fat is trimmed off for use in other ways. Knowing, also, that salt draws the juices from meats, salt is added next. Cold water is poured over soup meat because hot liquid would frustrate the purpose. The meat is left to stand in this salty water for about half an hour, then brought to a boil as slowly as possible to afford the best possible chance for the juices to be drawn out into the water.

A waterless cooker is excellent for use in making such soup, because one can postpone the simmering for about two hours when a low flame is used. And even at that time, one will be surprised at the richness of color in the stock. Simmering is continued not only to cook the meat but to give added flavor to the soup.

Even before the water reached the boiling point, some juices in the interior of the meat were sealed by the heat, so the meat still contains considerable nourishment and flavor even if, when cold, it is very dry. Chopped, it affords added body to the soup and any left over may be utilized in hash, or in meat loaf with highly flavored aspic jelly as the binding.

Experts make soup stock at least a day before it is to be used, so that the liquid may be chilled so thoroughly that the fat will form as a cake on top. Before using the stock, they carefully remove the fat. This they use in various ways in cooking, such as shortening for meat pies or spiced cakes, fat for hash, gravies, or for searing roasts, etc.

Soup Stock

Wash well 2 pounds of beef shoulder and a shin, either of beef or veal. Remove all meat from the shin and cut it and the beef shoulder into small pieces; crack the bone into several pieces. Some experts then put the bones and half the meat into a kettle with 1 tablespoonful of salt and 3 quarts of cold water and leave this to stand at least half and hour, while, for additional color and flavor to the stock, they brown the rest of the meat in drippings and add it to the soup kettle. This must be brought slowly to the boiling point, simmered for two hours, then flavored with ½ of a cupful each of chopped carrots, turnips and onions; a small onion with 3 cloves stuck into it; a small piece of bay leaf; and ½ of a teaspoonful of whole peppers. Three hours more are required for simmering—more than that over a low flame will only improve the flavor. Strain without pressing, set aside to cool, and remove the fat.

To Clear Stock

After removing every bit of fat from 1 quart of stock, break an egg, slightly crush the shell and add to the white of the egg and the shell a tablespoonful of cold water; beat together slightly and mix with the cold stock. Bring the stock slowly to a boil, stirring occasionally, then boil vigorously for five minutes. Add ½ of a cupful of cold water, set aside about 10 minutes to cool, then strain through a piece of cheesecloth wrung from cold water.

Anything to be added to consommé should be cooked separately and rinsed with cold water before being put into the clear soup, otherwise clearing the consommé will go for nothing.

Soup stock may be made and used the same day if only lean meat is employed. It is started early in the morning, cooled and then put through a strainer to remove the large pieces. Finally there must be employed a strainer, lined with cheesecloth wrung from cold water. The particles of fat will cling to the cloth.

Stock from which the cake of fat has been removed may be melted, brought to a boil and sealed in sterilized jars. Placed in a cool dark place, it will keep for weeks, ready for instant use.

Soups from Stock

With such stock as a base, one can make any number of soups according to the vegetables used. A novel and delicious dish is onion soup.

Onion Soup With Cheese

Slice 6 medium-sized onions or 2 large Bermuda or Spanish onions to each quart of stock used. Brown the onions delicately in 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, add them to the simmering stock, and while they are cooking toast a slice of bread for each plate. Pour the hot soup over the toast, sprinkle generously with grated cheese and serve immediately, passing more of the cheese in a dish.

Lamb Broth

Before roasting a leg of lamb, put it in a kettle, add 2 quarts of water, 2 springs of parsley and 2 stalks of celery or celery tops, and a thinly sliced onion. Bring slowly to a boil, season to taste with salt and pepper, then add ¼ of a cupful of well-washed rice. Simmer an hour, then remove the lamb and roast it in the usual manner. Strain the liquor and one has a delicious broth, excellent either for soup or for cooking dumplings.

Name Plates for Homes

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

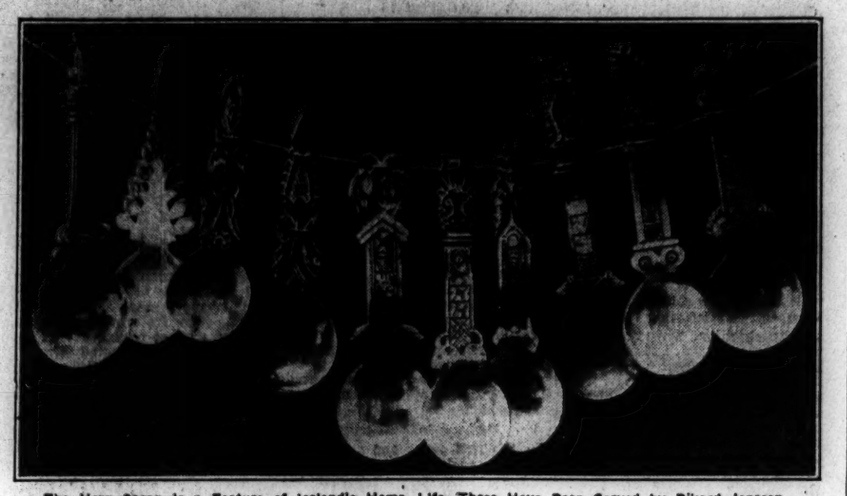
London

THE history of house naming properly began in London with the hanging signs that so grievously obstructed the narrow alley ways of the city, and occasionally fell on the heads of the public. When these were forbidden by law, clumsy directions seemed the only method of directing the stranger. An old number of the Spectator contains some quaint directions for finding a house to let: "Next door but one to Lady Oxford's, having two balls at the gate and iron railings before the door." These difficulties applied in the provinces in England as well as in London, where old records show that signs were not confined entirely to shops and inns. In towns and cities numbering then became general, but with the advent of the penny post in 1840 all small houses and vilias had to have some sort of definite designation.

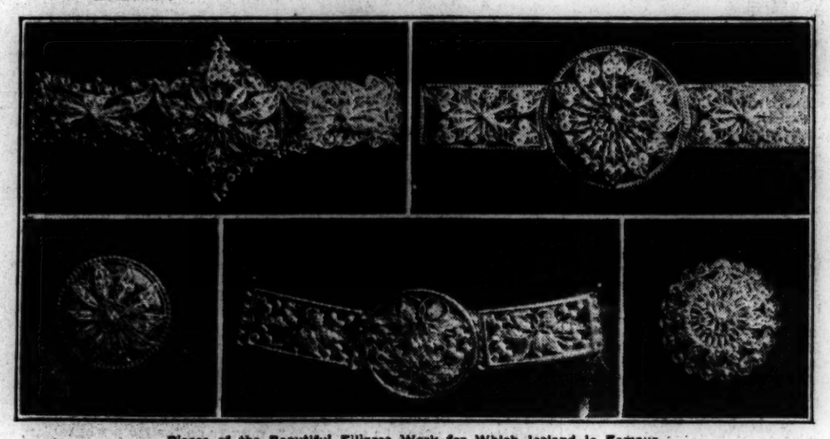
Every new house now has to be given a name; this is purely a matter of personal taste, but it is a far more complicated affair to decide where and how to display it. One may paint or carve it on the gate, but this is by no means a satisfactory method, for painted lettering lacks permanence, and the average sign writer is not always a clever artist. Another alternative, that of carving the letters into an oak gate or post, makes the reading of the names even more difficult than the discovery of the position.

With the established custom in England of giving individual names to scattered houses in the coutry, some method of overcoming these difficulties had to be found, and modern ingenuity has devised it. The adoption of a brass plate with the name cast or engraved upon it, and filled with vitreous enamel, makes the name easily visible even in a poor light. This modern method has everything to recommend it.

Two styles have great claims to usefulness. One is a plain bronze nameplate with good lettering engraved, and inlaid with cream vitreous enamel. This is durable, and eliminates the need for cleaning with metal polish. The other is a plate of cast bronze with raised letters. Inlaid with cream vitreous enamel this is particularly easy to read even in a faint light.



The Horn Spoon is a Feature of Icelandic Home Life. These Have Been Carved by Rikard Jonsson.



Pieces of the Beautiful Filigree Work for Which Iceland is Famous.

Wooden Bowl Carved in Icelandic Birch. The Icelanders Are Preeminent Carvers.

Filigree Work in Gold and Silver Has Always Characterized Icelandic Art. This is Such a Hair Ornament, Worn With the National Costume.

Arts and Crafts of Iceland

By THORSTINA JACKSON WALTERS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the noteworthy features of Icelandic civilization is that, although by force of circumstances Iceland has developed alone for centuries, the people have attained cultural standards greatly appreciated by nations which teach one another by constant contacts. This is primarily true of Icelandic literature and to a lesser degree of the arts and crafts of the country.

The mountains, cliffs and crags of this land have a definite character; pictures arise everywhere, fantastic in shape, symbolic of strength and struggle against the forces of nature. In view of this general contour it is not surprising, perhaps, that Icelandic art has found its fullest expression in sculpture.

The art of painting is new in Iceland and does not, as yet, seem to have completely found itself. The outstanding painter in oils is possibly Johannes Kjarval. There are a number of interesting examples of etchings and water colors, particularly by Asgrimur Jonsson and Gudmundur Einarsson.

Filigree work in gold and silver is an ancient craft in the country, and the Icelanders seem to have preserved many motifs and patterns forgotten elsewhere.

Wood Carving Inherent in Culture

Wood carving has been a factor in Icelandic life from the earliest stages of its history; it is deep-rooted in the instincts of the nation and in the far-off past many beautiful objects were made by the simplest of tools. Large carved pieces are present in the average home in Iceland, such as carved chests, chairs, bedsteads and other furniture. Various skillfully made utensils are common also and many of them are adorned with decorative patterns. Designs of distinction are frequently found on wooden boxes and one comes across mangles of extraordinary construction and ornament.

According to the sagas, the chieftains of old were in the habit of retaining skilled carvers to depict in wood—sometimes colored—on the walls of their homes their deeds of valor. Some of the Icelandic wood carvers are really sculptors, whose figures of men and gods adorn the interiors of the homes in the country.

Ancient and Modern

Some 30 years ago, wood carving had fallen to a third-rate position, but then it was again raised to a place of importance through the work of Stefan Eirikisson. He blended the best inheritance of the ancient wood carving with new ideas gained in his studies and travels abroad. At the present time his pupil, Rikard Jonsson, is undoubtedly the most gifted master. In his work he uses ancient wood carving as a basis and enriches it with the best in the modern school.

Rikard Jonsson's art is varied. Sometimes he avails himself of well-known objects of Icelandic home life, such as horn spoons and wooden bowls, and changes them into works of art. His material is drawn from his native environment and his designs such as the seaweed, boats, fishermen, are part and parcel of the daily environment of his country.

There is a tendency in modern Iceland to revive many of the arts and crafts of the home, such as tapestry, woven and embroidered, and a number of these reborn arts and crafts show variety, originality and a distinct old Nordic influence. Interesting copper and brass work is to be found among these home industries. Glazed pottery is a new craft and at the recent millennial celebration there were on display very handsome exhibits of such pottery.

The present-day prosperity in Iceland is conducive to more lesiure and a greater support of the fine arts, which will doubtless result in many national and individual expressions of genius.

Fresh Air and Heat

Before starting a coal fire for baking, open the oven doors wide to allow the old, stale air to escape. Then start the fire briskly, close the oven, and in just a few minutes it will be hot, whereas it might otherwise have taken some time. The reason is that fresh air heats more quickly than does stale air.

A similar procedure should be followed in the heating of a room. In whatever way a house is heated fresh air must be admitted freely at intervals, particularly before starting the heat in the morning or again toward night. If the air is made perfectly fresh, it will warm quickly.

Finding the Hiding Places of Needed Time

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WOMAN'S work is never done" is an old, very true axiom. But stop to ask yourself whether you would be happy if you were relieved of all your everyday duties? After all, isn't there just plenty of time in which to do our various tasks that we want?

Time has a way of lurking in corners where it is hard to find. Some people go through this life rushing around doing useless things and never salvaging opportunity for the things they really want to do.

A home maker recently had occasion to check very carefully her daily activities. She was desirous of doing some work which she felt would bring into her life more advancement along a cultural line. But the belief of lack of time which had always handicapped her, promptly told her that such an undertaking would be impossible.

She let the matter drop for several weeks. Then one morning she was seemingly able to stand outside her little domain and look the situation over very carefully. Of late her disposition had been rather tart. Why was it? She had been having enough recreation. But she had received very little pleasure from it, because it did not satisfy her real desire. She examined critically her longing for more intellectual and cultural pursuits. Was this longing worthy? It certainly was. Then, she reasoned, there must be time for its satisfaction.

Simplification

She checked her daily work and found, to her surprise, occupations which could be charged to lack of management. This was indeed a surprise, for she had always considered herself a very efficient housewife.

Mistake number one she found in the amount of laundry she was doing. Her little daughter was wearing fresh gingham dresses, starched petticoats, and cotton undergarments, all of which had to be changed each day and required much time to iron. This mistake was corrected by rayon bloomers (they can be purchased for 25 or 50 cents a pair), and three very light-weight wool skirts with slip-on sweaters to match. The child was happy over her new costumes and never objected to taking them off as soon as she came from school and putting on a play dress. The light-weight wool garments eliminated the petticoat. The vest worn was a knit material, and required no ironing.

The man-of-the-house was next taken into conference about the number of shirts he had in the laundry each week. He was most anxious to cut down the number, but said, "I can't wear a shirt more than one day because the collars wrinkle so." This was corrected by cold-starching the collars, so they looked much neater and could be worn two days.

Then the towels and wash cloths laundered each week were counted. Their number was excessive. After some thought, neat cards were printed with the names of the several members of the family, and put up over each towel rack. This not only cut down the number used, but kept the bathroom in much better order.

Time for Worthy Activities

Again the home maker stepped aside and this time critically surveyed her kitchen routine. She found that she was doing more work here than was necessary. She was not planning her menus carefully enough and, as a consequence, was getting three complete meals each day. She started to systematize and found that each evening, while getting dinner, she would partially prepare lunch for the next day. This also saved some dishwashing.

The next department of her household to receive attention was the cleaning department. Too much time was spent each morning "picking up things." She called a family council and explained her purpose in simplifying her housework. She found loving coöperation given and it was not unusual to hear one member remind another that his hat was on the floor or that he hadn't folded the paper after reading it.

The family routine was changed so slightly that it did not diminish the happiness of the various members; and the housewife went more joyously about her tasks, for her desire for time to study had been satisfied.

International Collection of Embroideries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

MANY women love and have considerable skill in embroidery as a craft, without knowing how to apply it in order to produce specimens worthy to be treasured by posterity. Miss Stevens, secretary of the Embroiderers' Guild of London, realized the help it would be to the Guild's members if they could actually borrow characteristic old specimens of embroidery to take home and copy, instead of being dependent on such possibilities as the museums afford for study of design and style.

Through the generosity of many liberal donors, among whom are several American women, an international collection was formed, and an exhibition of the guild, held in London, was devoted to the display of these specimens, which included embroideries from America, England, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey, the Greek Islands, India, Persia, the Dutch Indies and Mexico.

What aroused, perhaps, the greatest interest were some American tufted and knotted quilts. This was not only on account of their undoubted charm, but because so far there has been no revival of this work in England.

A charming American "knotted" bed cover has a beautiful handmade fringe and a delightful very open design of vine leaves. In a tufted quilt the design was outlined with chain stitch, and included a handsome border of interlaced circles. A totally different application of tufting was seen in an Irish quilt of linen with a scattered appliqué of flowers, squares, and hearts, in red Turkey twill, and over this a powdering of tufts placed about 1½ inches apart.

Old examples of quilting were seen dating from the days of Queen Elizabeth to those of Queen Anne. These must have been very helpful to visitors, as the vogue for quilting has been revived since the effort made to popularize the work of the Welsh and Durham miners who still do this work, the tradition of which has been handed down for generations.

It was most interesting to trace the influence of this display of characteristic national types of needlecraft in that section of the exhibition devoted to the embroideries of members of the guild.

"I say, I like this! I think this is tremendous fun!" one of the numerous men visitors to the exhibition exclaimed, standing before a striking modernistic bedspread. This observation indicated the freedom and joy expressed in a piece of work that was entirely untrammeled by traditional design and treatment.

The bed cover mentioned above was done on ivory linen in fine wool in lovely blues, and pinks, with a hint of palest yellow. The pattern was a very original broken flower design falling at the top of the cover on and around the three wide stripes of embroidery which ran the length of it.

Another modern embroiderer made her stitches tell by expressing form in a wonderful way in a wall hanging of which the ground was entirely covered with the design. It was a cubist composition representing the Market at Nuremburg, worked in brilliantly colored wools with conical piles of fruit under gay orange and blue umbrellas against a background of red-roofed houses with emerald shutters, placed, regardless of perspective, against fields powdered with yellow daisies growing amid bright blue leaves.

Among the collection of old work, visitors viewed with interest an American hooked rug in walnut-brown with a few roses in dull pink, which was worthy of a place in a museum. The most modern development of rug-making was seen among the members' work in a beautiful needlework rug—an original design in petit point by Dr. Sybil Ibbetson Welsh. The effect was rich and soft, and those who have not time to spare for a larger undertaking would find the making of a small writing table rug in this work a task that is worth while.

Amid many other fine specimens of needlecraft a little gem that many experts picked out for special commendation was a baby's cap exquisitely embroidered with a design of storks and with a circle of the traditional old English "hollie point," inset at the back. This small work of art was inspired by the embroiderer's having access to a friend's collection of Elizabethan caps.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DENIM - CLAD laborer was walking toward home one evening when an automobile driver asked him if he would like a ride. As he climbed gratefully into the car, placed his dinner pail on the floor, and settled back to enjoy the realization that the three or four miles to his home would be covered without the effort of walking, he said, "This sure is an easy way to get home, it feels kind o' good to set."

On being asked if he had been working at road building all day he said, "Yes, haint it been a nice day to be out in?" No mention of the heavy toil; of stones to move and dirt to shovel. He had seen the tiny buds just appearing on the trees, had heard the spring song of the bluebird, and in illiterate, but appreciative language tried to express something of what he had felt.

The driver was curious to hear more of this man's philosophy and so he remarked, "I see you have a dinner pail; did you have a cold dinner today?" "Oh yes," came the prompt response, "but it was a good one, and the missus will have a nice hot supper for me when I get home. She has had every night for near 40 years." And then, as though this should be emphasized in order to receive proper recognition, he added, "Pretty good record, that."

Why Not?

Not long ago a very busy farm woman stepped to the eastern end of the porch upon which her kitchen opened, and, drawing in a deep breath of satisfaction, said: "Isn't this a pretty day!" Then, returning to the kitchen, she took the work which was hers for the morning out into the sunshine and reveled in the glories of a "pretty day."

While she was singing at her work a neighbor passed on her way home from the village store. She stopped for a moment's chat and the conversation naturally turned to the weather. The neighbor said, with a note of commiseration in her voice: "I wish I could stay out today, but I am canning string beans and the preparation of them will keep me in the kitchen all the morning. "Why not take them out on the porch and prepare them?" asked her friend. Such a procedure had never occurred to the woman. Her mother had always worked in the kitchen every morning and she had never thought of the possibility of combining pleasure with what she called "kitchen work."

Beautiful Prose

Home makers are learning to take their work out into the sunshine, or to throw wide open the windows of happiness to let in the beams of glory which are always waiting to chase away the clouds of discontent and drudgery. "Prosaic tasks," is a term sometimes used by home management experts when they are speaking of dish-washing, cooking, dusting. Perhaps it is too much to expect that our lives may be always poetic, but certainly there are, in all languages, some fine examples of prose composition. Going about the daily routine which is ours, no matter how humble it may be, as did the laborer who found that it had "been a nice day to be out in," will make of each task a paragraph of complete and rhythmic beauty. And there shall be no more "prosaic tasks."

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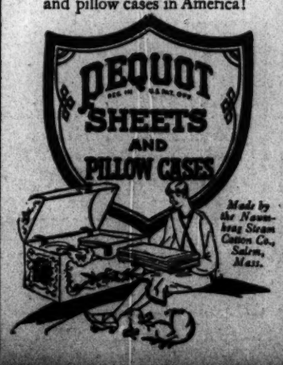

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SHREDDED WHEAT
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THE HOME FORUM

This Masquerade

This masquerade in sober day, with change
Of motley too.
Browning.

IT HAS long been a secret opinion with me that authors and poets never grow up! They may appear to do so, they may even seem to have the poise and dignity that would do credit to a combination of circus acrobat and university president; but be not deceived, it is a masquerade.

This decision has not been arrived at easily; reluctantly I admit it. But, having done this, I say I am glad that it is so; although it is likely that I should not have said as much were it not for M. T. I must explain that M. T. is a correspondent who writes to me anxiously in regard to a previous essay which he has seen bearing my initials. It seems I have spoken at length about a country which unfortunately (I mean for myself, of course) happens to be his own. And he takes me to task rather severely for having been somewhat inaccurate in my description of it. This would not have been so bad had he not ended by asking me point-blank if I ever had been there at all. I assure you that when I read that sentence I lost whatever savoir-faire I had maintained up to this point. "Now," I said to myself, "try and give an evasive answer to that!"

I confess I had not the heart to answer that question in any other manner except publicly. I feel that nothing short of an essay would suffice my interrogator.

I have begun by admitting that authors never grow up. They have too ready an imagination for that, and their eyes and thoughts often take them much further afield than their feet ever get. They are childlike (note I do not say childish) in their faith in the existence of a never-never country. If this were not so we should never have had Christopher Robin and "When We Were Very Young," and I am not so sure that all of Mr. Milne's clever and very beautiful plays would be compensation for that loss.

Yes, my dear M. T., authors have a way of keeping young that is denied to all except themselves and those who read them. Their thoughts are not bounded by lines upon a map, nor filled with the dogmas of the earth. Theirs is a more noble pageantry of colored words. They dare without defiance climate and country, and their armor is compact of their dreams. Chanting words can make the sky an altar-cloth, and from reddest sunsets come the whitest stars. And if they choose to call the stars "night's candles," will you say it is not so? If long adventures that they tell have not happened, does it make them less lovely? Is it well to speak only of what you can see and touch? Might there not possibly be some mighty thing awakened from that which never was, yet seemed to be?

A little boy who never grew up pretended that his counterpane was a country whose wrinkles and folds were hills and valleys. It was long ago. But the world still remembers; though much that he has written when he was in a grown-up mood has been forgotten.

So you see, M. T., being childlike is just a protection against literary oblivion. Not only that, but as I have said in the beginning, we could not be otherwise even if we would. And I think you would not want us to be so, if you thought very carefully about it.

But now to your question. No, I have never been in your country, and I have no doubt that, since you live there, you are perfectly correct in saying that the flower to which I have referred does not grow anywhere throughout your entire land. I offer you my apology. Yet, forgive me, but I cannot help wishing that it were not so. Lovely as I have every reason to believe the land must be, judging from your charming description of it, I rather think that it would be even more so if the flower did grow there.

I have apologized, but I cannot promise never again to write of a place I have not seen. I have too grand a precedent for that. It is said, you know, that Lew Wallace wrote "Ben-Hur" without having seen the Holy Land. So you see, he must never have grown up either. Then might not, and I say it very humbly, I, too, stay young?

I have brought high dreams to higher hills and none of them are based on facts. There are new worlds to be found down every street, and I think it were not well to pass them by. They may be worth a great deal to someone, even if they are only visions. A wise teacher once admonished his readers to "look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen, and a greater one said, "Except ye . . . become as little children."

I can think of no finer state than to be able to see through the eyes of a child. I believe I should like always to keep a child's perception for the varied forms and details of beauty. And I shall do my utmost to keep as close to them as I can.

I mean to go out one day and make mud-pies again (I hope you will not be looking, M. T.). I may even attempt to roll a hoop down the bumpety pavements, though perhaps I have forgotten the art. Anyway, I shall try. And why not? I myself saw a man the other day in rubber boots sailing little boats with white sails across a pond. I wanted to stop and help him, but I was busy trying to keep up with a pup who insisted upon a race with the wind.

The world is young, the sky is blue, and even when it is not, gray is a pretty color. And are you sure, M. T., that in some deep sequestered nook the flower that I spoke of might not be growing unknown? Oh, are you very sure? There is an adventure for you!

J. C. R.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Mutatis Mutandis

So short a while ago, he was a babe,
With dimpled cheeks and chubby little hands;
In dainty garments made of finest lawn,
On which I broidered tiny tucks and bands;

And now today, an eager boy — thirteen—
Came to my room, his happy eyes a-shine;
"I'm top in Maths! I know you will be glad,
Dear little Mother." Hands are clasping mine—

Two strong young arms embrace me. He is tall,
And when he speaks, he bends his dear head down.
I find it hard to reconcile these two—
The "top in Maths" with little broidered gown.

ANNA E. WILLIAMS.

Denmark's Winter Trees

Borne on the arms of a strong north-west wind, the snow has come to Denmark! Drifts of fleecy, spotless down have piled themselves against the fences, and even in the forest have spread a white carpet over the fallen leaves.

After a noisy day of wind in the upper branches of the tall trees, there is a stillness and hush over all, as the snowflakes continue their dance. Suddenly there is a creak and a crack, which echoes through the aisles, as if it were a large, empty room! The high beech trees have an edge of white down on their shadowy, purple trunks; the bole of the fir, in its copper-red dress, forms a contrast to the white around it, and the overhanging snow-capped branches spread out to protect, while each dark green bunch of needles wears, as it were, a mitten of white. The oak, which has imported itself into Denmark, and was formerly one of the principal trees of the country — before the beeches gained the upper hand—stands majestically alone in the more open parts of the forest. It has even more character in its winter than in its summer dress, its bare, gray twisted branches, making trellised windows against the pale gray sky. What energy it connotes. Living in a wind-swept country, it has been obliged to take strong hold of the earth, and to spread its roots wide and deep as the strong wind tossed and bent it in the days of its youth.

The forest trees in winter are as much an inspiration as in summer. A shadow and a shelter to the undergrowth beneath their branches, each tree has its work to do. The multitude of buds on the trees' branches seem always to reach upward; up a little higher each year, ever turning toward the light, directing the thought of the onlooker to the fulfillment of the promise of the ages, that "seed time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease."

Hansel and Gretel, Cut-Out Silhouette by Margaret Baumann

Best China

It was many years ago, when they were all children—a betwixt and between time after the nursery had been abandoned and before schools had begun. A governess presided in place of the nurse, a quiet, unobtrusive, elderly person with gray hair. She had so little to say for herself, and seemed so disinclined to talk about her own affairs, that no one questioned what became of her during the holidays. It was believed, in a vague sort of way, that she went home, but of what the home consisted nobody took the trouble to find out.

And then, one day, she asked a startling question.

It happened to be a Saturday, which meant that there would be no lessons. She had arranged to go to the town in the morning to do some shopping, and was not expected to be in for luncheon. Just as she was about to depart she looked in at the sitting-room door.

"I wonder," she began, and hesitated. "I wonder," she began again, "if I might bring my mother back to tea?"

The occupants of the sitting-room looked up in amazement. They had never connected the governess with a mother. It seemed extraordinary that she could possess one. A niece, or a great-niece perhaps, but not a mother.

"Why yes, Miss Nelson, of course," the children's mother said, trying to hide her surprise.

The governess thanked her, and disappeared. They heard the front door open and close again, and saw the well-known gray mackintosh moving down the garden path to the gate.

And so it happened that Mrs. Nelson came to tea.

The meal was laid in the usual way in the dining-room. The ordinary blue and white crockery was used. Two plates of cut bread-and-butter, a nursery cake, and a jar of jam were placed on the cloth.

And then Mrs. Nelson arrived.

She was like a Dresden china figure of a little old lady, perfect in every detail. The moment you saw her you wanted to stand her up on something and turn her round and round very slowly. She was everything she should be, from her exquisite little bonnet, to her tiny shoes. She was full of animation and interest and when she talked, in a clear, musical voice, her white curls bobbed against her cheeks in a fascinating way.

She conversed about literature and poetry and art in a way the children could understand and appreciate. She told them of the different galleries she had visited in Rome and Florence. She told them of famous museums in the European capitals, of beautiful collections of glass and pottery. She described fields of flowers she had seen among the snows of the Alps. It was wonderful to listen to that little Dresden figure talking to the accompaniment of her bobbing curls.

While she was there everything seemed different. It was no longer an ordinary dining-room; it was no longer an ordinary meal; they were no longer ordinary children. Everything seemed more worthwhile. Even the gooseberry jam could not be called commonplace after she had taken a spoonful into her plate, and the nursery cake became a thing to cut with care.

When the time came for her to go, she drew on a pair of tiny kid gloves, and said good-by. She was pressed to come again—often, as often as she could.

"If I am at home, if I am at home," she promised. "But I have not been round the world yet, and summer is before us!"

A week later the children's mother was speaking of the visit to a friend.

"If I had only known, I would have bought the most perfect flowers for the drawing-room," she said. "I would have used my prettiest lace cloth, and would have put out the best china."

The friend smiled understandingly. "Angels are apt to take us unawares," she said. "I decided, long ago, always to put out the best china."

A Cactus Garden

Between Tucson and Phœnix, south of the paved road, there is a vast cactus garden that I can never pass without crossing my fingers against its spell. Often in the midst of other employments I am seized with such a fierce backward motion of my mind toward it as must have beset Thoreau for his Walden when he had left it for the town. So that if I should disappear some day unaccountably from my accustomed places, leaving no trace, you might find me there in some such state as you read of in monkish tales, when one walked in the woods for an hour and found that centuries had passed. Look for me beyond the last spur of Santa Catalina, where there is a one-armed sahuaro having a hawk's nest in the crotch. Beyond that there is a plantation of thistle poppies on the tops of whose dusty green stems have perched whole flocks of white, wind-ruffled doves, always about to take flight, and yet never freed. Then small doves of Opuntia Bigelovii, like lambs feeding with their tails between their legs; here and there a bisnaga, dial pointed above its moving shadow; silvery flocks of cholla, now and then a sahuaro pushing aside the acacia under which its youth survived, or a stiff, purple-flowered ironwood, and droves and droves of cholla leading down to the dry arroyo, from which at intervals arise green cages full of golden palo-verde flowers.

Inside the choyital, where ancient black trap overlaps the sand, there will be islands of needlegrass, preferred by the reddish-stemmed Opuntia which is called from the manner of its branching, "stag-horn," and dense, globose clumps of Opuntia arbuscula. But far down the sandy middle strip, stooping low, you can see the sand thick sown with detached joints, awaiting, with a breathless effect of suspense, the rain that brings the chance to root and grow.

There is an extraordinary feeling of intimacy about the choyital, where practically all the life goes on below the level of the observer's eye. The opuntias are seldom man-high, and the scant grass lends no cover to the intense activity of insect and small rodent life. Only the infrequent sahuaro lifts a bird-flight out of reach, and the wide-searching light pours unstinted around its meager shade.—MARY AUSTIN, in "The Land of Journey's Ending."

PEOPLE of all countries have found entertainment in cutting scissors pictures. Hans Christian Andersen of Denmark, Napoleon of France, and Queen Victoria of England, all practiced the art to some extent. Not only did the rich and fashionable enjoy this pastime, but wandering silhouettists, like wandering minstrels, in many countries, made their living by entertaining with scissor pictures.

Mrs. Margaret Baumann of Eisenach, Germany, is particularly happy in her illustrations of fairy stories, and has made a number of them, including Red Riding Hood, The Frog-King, and others. Here we see Hansel and Gretel, the woodcutter's children, in the enchanted forest. A snow-white bird has led them to the cottage made of bread and cakes, and with "window-panes of clear sugar." The story has been simply and beautifully told by the silhouette artist.

There are many successful German silhouettists. Frau Lotte Reiniger has done some clever illustrations with her skillful scissors, telling the story of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp. Wilhelm Diefenbach is one of the best known artists in this medium.

Ingres and the Antique

There is . . . much of the spirit of the antique in Ingres. He collected Greek objects and drew from them. A few years ago there turned up, from the collection of Arthur B. Davies, a little composition having extraordinary interest for the student of Ingres. It was a picture of "Europa" dating from 1865. . . . Executed in water-color, a medium rather infrequently encountered in the oeuvre, it is one of the loveliest of his drawings. The touch is not precisely the touch of his prime. There is not so much nervous force apparent beneath it. But the old power is still there, the power of an instinctively great draughtsman. If the stroke is not quite so swiftly decisive, it is possible, moreover, that Ingres was influenced by his original. One of the notable things about this water-color is its indication of his affection for the antique and the intercourse that he had with it.

In the will that he drew up in the summer of 1866 he cites more than one Greek object, vases among them, and ten years earlier, in a letter written from Meung to Armand Cambon, in Paris, he asks his friend to send him a tracing from the "Apotheosis of Hercules" on a Greek vase. The "Europa" originated in similar research. Delaborde records it in his catalogue, among the compositions dessinées, describing it as executed "after a composition traced upon a Greek vase." Ingres, he adds, had written the following lines at the base of the drawing: "Pliny speaks of a picture of Antiphyle which represents Europa; perhaps this composition is itself an imitation of this celebrated work or of another by the painter and sculptor Pythagoras." Reading the legend on the water-color one is carried back to the studious Ingres, the man who lived on Olympus, even while he plied his brush at Meung. His art was saturated in scholarship. —ROYAL CORTISSOZ, in "The Painter's Craft."

Bird Song in Lapland

Ristin walked in front of me in her long white reindeer tunic and red woollen cap. Round her waist she wore a broad leather belt, embroidered with blue and yellow thread and studded with buckles and squares of solid silver. . . She wore leggins of soft white reindeer skin, fastened to her wide skin-breeches. Her small feet were stuck in dainty white reindeer shoes neatly trimmed with blue thread. On her back she carried her laukos, a knapsack of birchbark containing her various belongings and our provisions. It was twice as big as my own rucksack but she did not seem to mind it in the least. She moved down on the steep slope with the rapid, noiseless step of an animal, jumped, swift as a rabbit over a fallen tree-trunk or a pool of water. Now and then she sprang, agile as a goat, onto a steep rock, looking round in all directions. At the foot of the hill we came upon a broad stream, I had hardly time to wonder how we were to get across before she was in the water up to her hips, there was nothing for me to do but to follow her in the ice-cold water. I soon got warm again as we ascended the steep opposite slope at an amazing speed.

She hardly ever spoke and it mattered little, for I had the greatest difficulty to understand what she said. Her Swedish was as bad as my Laplandish. We sat down on the soft moss to an excellent meal of rye biscuits, fresh butter and cheese, smoked reindeer's tongue and delicious cool water from the mountain brook in Ristin's mug, . . . and tried again to understand each other's speech.

"Do you know the name of that bird?" said I.

"Tahol," smiled Ristin recognizing at once the soft, flute-like whistle of the dotterel, who shares their solitude with the Lapps and is much beloved by them.

From a willow-bush came a wonderful song of the bluethroat.

"Jilow! Jilow!" laughed Ristin.

The Laps say that the bluethroat has a bell in his throat and that he can sing one hundred different songs. High over our heads hung a black cross, riveted to the blue sky. It was the royal eagle, surveying on motionless wings his desolate kingdom. From the mountain lake came the weird call of the loon.

"Ro, ro, raik," repeated Ristin faithfully. She said it meant: "fine weather today, fine weather today!" When the loon said: "Var luk, var luk luk, luk," it meant: "it is going to rain again, it is going to rain again, again," Ristin informed me.—"The Story of San Michele," by AXEL MUNTHE.

How Henry James Saw New Hampshire

I woke up, by a quick transition, in the New Hampshire mountains, in the deep valleys and the wide woodlands, on the forest-fringed slopes, the far-seeing crests of the high places, and by the side of the liberal streams and the lonely lakes. . . .

You discovered, when once it was stirred, an elegance in the commonest objects, and a mystery even in accidents that represented, perhaps, mere plainness unashamed. Why otherwise, for instance, the inveterate charm of the silver-gray rock cropping through thinly-grassed acres with a placed and "composed" felicity that suggested the furniture of a drawing-room? the great boulders in the woods, the pulpit-stones, the couchant and rampant beasts, the isolated cliffs and lichened cathedrals, had all, seen as one passed through their drizzle of forest light, a special New Hampshire beauty; but I never tired of finding myself of a sudden in some lonely confined place, that was yet at the same time both wide and bright, where I could recognize, after the fashion of the old New Hampshire sociability, every faculty for spending the day. There was the oddity—the place was furnished by its own good taste; its bosky ring shut it in, the two or three gaps of the old forgotten enclosure made symmetrical doors, the sweet old stones had the surface of gray velvet, and the scattered wild apples were like figures in the carpet.

It might be an ado about trifles—and half the poetry, roundabout, the poetry in solution in the air, was doubtless but the alertness of the touch of autumn, the imprisoned painter, the Bohemian with a rusty jacket, who had already broken out with palette and brush; yet the way the color begins in these days to be dabbled, the way, here and there, for a start, a solitary maple on a roadside flames in single scarlet, recalls nothing so much as the daughter of a noble house dressed for a fancy ball, with the whole family gathered round to admire her before she goes. —HENRY JAMES, in "The American Scene."

To One in the West

(With a small vase)

Have you some fragile Californian flower
With golden bells, to chime on this gray glaze
Like bird notes floating from the rain-washed tower
Of old gray ruins? Or some rosier bloom
To droop a flushing cheek in tracery
Against this molded grace? But why should I
With futile words thus introduce my gift?
It needs no poem: vocal in itself
To listening ears like yours, for loveliness
Was never mute. Then I but greet thee here,
Teaching my pen to seek a rhythmic measure—
For who can write of love and call it prose?
When to love is the heart's best poem, God knows!

EUNICE WOODMAN HEDLER.

Gaining a Stronger Grasp on Good

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE days when the custom of apprenticeship prevailed, a youth would undertake to learn, step by step, each part of his craft, until he had finally mastered all of it. For example, an apprentice to a watchmaker would learn to make, with exact compliance to the requirements of his craft, each minute part of a watch, until he was able to make a complete timepiece approved by his master. He was not merely spending his days in constantly working on some part which he himself was never expected to integrate into a whole object. The advantages of this method have been brought forward by students of industrial welfare as inhering in the fact that the young apprentice had always before him the ideal of completeness, which he was finally to achieve.

The value of a worthy ideal is acknowledged to be great in industry or in any other sphere of human endeavor. Step by step, character is molded in the great workshop of the world, in accord with the model we accept. From one experience after another we learn to correct our mistakes and ignorance, and to advance in our apprenticeship in the art and Science of right living. In this, the Christian world acknowledges Christ Jesus to be the Master, whose work he himself declared was to be about the Father's business, and whose method of work is coming to be recognized as the most scientific the world has ever witnessed or emulated.

Even Jesus' work, however, was progressive. Before he went upon his great mission of healing and teaching he followed the carpenter's trade—humbly and faithfully, we may surely infer from his character—before he demonstrated his complete understanding of the Christ, his spiritual selfhood, his spiritual identity. And later, in his healing, saving ministry he advanced from one great achievement to ever mightier manifestations of his divine commission. He gave ever clearer proofs of the nature of God, the Father, his divine Principle, and of the real man as the representative of his divine Principle, God, all-creative, all-sustaining, changeless good.

Mrs. Eddy has said that "evil is sometimes a man's highest conception of right, until his grasp on good grows stronger" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 327). It is the gaining of a stronger grasp on good that constitutes our apprenticeship in the Science of right living. As the apprenticed craftsman finds the demands of his calling imperative, if he is to advance and gain all the benefits and opportunities which faithful workmanship brings, so in living we find how needful it is for us to familiarize ourselves with the Master's work. We need reverently and constantly to read the record of it in the Scriptures, and to trace with rejoicing praise the influence of it in human affairs; we need to learn intelligently and faithfully to adopt and practice his scientific method of working and being about the Father's business. On the same page of Science and Health already quoted from, Mrs. Eddy has written this instructive passage: "To the physical senses, the strict demands of Christian Science seem peremptory; but mortals are hastening to learn that Life is God, good, and that evil has in reality neither place nor power in the human or the divine economy."

Is there not on every hand inspiring evidence that mankind is gaining a stronger grasp on good, is recognizing how positive, enduring, practical, indispensable, inevitable is good,—righteousness,—which refutes and disallows the spurious, negativing claims of evil, in motive and method? Far-reaching international amenities, basic reforms, coöperation supplanting competition, widening acceptance of the Golden Rule, deepening desire for civic purity, and a sober, industrious, more enlightened citizenry may surely be brought forward as witness to this stronger grasp on good in evidence today.

Christian Science makes clear that the Master recognized all good to be the reflection of God, the divine Principle. When addressed as "Good Master," he instantly demanded, "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God." Thus he declared and constantly proved that Spirit, divine Mind, is the source of all good, of all real being. Man has no underived qualities. The acknowledgment of the one Mind, or infinite intelligence, scientifically disproves the misstatements of a so-called mind or material intelligence. As more and more of spiritual reality is understood and acknowledged, that which opposes the divine nature, namely, matter and belief in material law, cause, and effect, is overcome, as the Master overcame it, through the application of spiritual law. Thus he overcame the false claims of disease as well as of sin and lack, even of death.

A steady advance in the spiritual method of healing disease, as the Master healed, through the teaching and practice of Christian Science, is a true witness that the testimony of physical sense is being more and more discredited throughout the world, and humanity is discerning the allness of Spirit and man's spiritual origin and status. Thus the grasp on good grows stronger and stronger in the Master's method of progressive demonstration.

The Key-Board

Five-and-thirty back slaves,
Half-a-hundred white,
All their duty but to sing
For their Queen's delight,
Now with throats of thunder,
Now with dulcet lips,
While she rules them royally
With her finger-tips!

When she quits her palace,
All the slaves are dumb—
Dumb with dolor till the Queen
Back to Court is come:
Dumb the throats of thunder,
Dumb the dulcet lips,
Lacking all the sovereignty
Of her finger-tips.

Dusky slaves and pallid,
Ebon slaves and white,
When the Queen was on her throne
How you sang to-night!
Ah, the throats of thunder!
Ah, the dulcet lips!
Ah, the gracious tyrannies
Of her finger-tips!

—WILLIAM WATSON, Poems.

Capri Flowers

Translucency and purity are the sign-manual of Capri in sea, sky, and stone. No more than about forty days in the year are cloudy. It is because of this radiant atmosphere, because the climate is so mild and the air so free from dust, that the flowers of the island have the brilliant colouring characteristic of a mountain flora.

There, where craggy rocks shelter the valleys from the sea breezes, grows in inaccessible situations a gentian-blue shrub, rather inconspicuous, low, and woody, with leaves like those of rosemary. Its flowers, about as large as lilac flowers, four-petalled, radiate their vivid blue into the world with all the energy of a vigorous human heart, giving the impression of patches of deep blue uprisen from the sea. Down the arid precipices, whose basic tint is pale green, come cascades, as it were, of vegetation; globular tufts of the dark-green and yellowish milkwort. Rosemary and barberry grow to an unwonted size. As for myrtle, this shrub is here as tall as a man, or taller; and its white blossoms diffuse a bitter-sweet scent. . . . From the sun-kissed cliffs hangs a giant variety of henbane, adorned with yellow and lilac flowers, blazing with colour, each as large as the palm of the hand. Ox-eyed daisies, broom, and purple heather, thrust up to the sun with tropical luxuriance, are almost tree-like in their development, so that they are actually taller than the juniper-trees, which lean away from the prevailing wind, and bow down earthward, to escape being broken by its force. Interspersed with these are purple anemones, blooming tranquilly as if trimly bedded in a German garden, side by side with thyme, shaded by extravagantly large bushes of wild fennel, or by proud and slender pink lilies.

Krupp, of Essen fame, had had a considerable part of the southern coast of Capri transformed into a sort of landscape garden. To-day this rather too sumptuous pleasure-ground has become a splendid ruin. Where for a decade there has been no touch of a gardener's hand, the natural fertility of the island, aided by sunshine and sea air, has brought forth a crazy-quilt of bushes and creepers, mosses and cactuses, so that time, gentle and patient, has smoothed away the traces of man's interference. — EMIL LUDWIG, in "On Mediterranean Shores." Translated from the German by EDEN and CEDAR PAUL.

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RURAL INDIA TURNS FROM TINY FARMS

(Continued from Page 1)

instance of a zemindar with a strip of land a mile long and about three yards wide.

The smallness of these farms stands out in strange relief against the vastness of the Punjab, where there are 62,000,000 acres of land, of which 27,000,000 acres are cropped area, 18,000,000 are cultivable waste and fallow, and only 17,000,000 acres are uncultivable. All of the cultivated area is divided into small holdings, and only 3.7 of the owners hold 50 acres or more. About 41 per cent of the zemindars work on properties under five acres in extent, in nearly every case on a fragmentation basis.

This fragmentation of holdings has inflicted serious economic harm on Indian agriculture, although the system is not peculiar to the country. It is known in Germany, Italy, and eastern France, and until the collective system of farming was introduced in Russia it existed there. Germany, in recent years, has effected consolidation on a large scale under parliamentary acts; the Russian system of collective farming is being carried out now as an official experiment.

Only by obtaining the good will of the farmers could the policy of consolidation be carried out in the Punjab. Social and religious customs hedge the inheritance laws of the district and many cultivators held out against the new methods until it was proved to them by results that consolidation not only bettered their holdings but also increased their profits.

Unfortunately, however, there are evidences that these consolidated areas are liable to undergo fragmentation in providing for the sons of the next generation, and already the work of subdividing is proceeding in areas that took years to consolidate.

On the other hand, there are zemindars and families who are willing to pool their properties and work it on a coöperative basis. In these instances there are signs of the establishment of farmsteadings, a new feature of rural India.

Heretofore the village has been the center for the cultivator. He not only collected in the village for his community affairs; he assembled there for the purpose of warding off attacks that were frequently made by tribal raiders. But with land large enough to dwell on, the cultivator is beginning to think of building his home on his property, thus paralleling to some extent the system of farming that prevails in Europe and the United States.

Moreover, the uneconomic phases of farming fragmented areas are being eliminated by the new farms. In the opinion of Malcolm L. Darling, Registrar of Coöperative Societies in the Punjab, the purely arable farmer cannot support himself and his family in any degree of comfort on less than 10 or 12 acres "without running into debt or finding some supplementary means of subsistence."

By having his land in one piece, or even in several sections that make workable units, the zemindar is not only working his property more economically but he is finding less occasion to run to the money lender.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ASKS BAN ON SOVIET WOOD

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 30 (AP)—The House of Representatives yesterday adopted a concurrent resolution demanding an embargo by Congress on the importation of lumber, pulp and pulpwood from Soviet Russia. The measure was introduced by Maj. Francis P. Murphy, a Nashua manufacturer, to protect forestry interests in the northern part of the State.

As a result of the importations from Russia, the resolution says, lumber, logging, pulp and pulpwood operations have been practically discontinued in the State, resulting in the closing of mills and the throwing of thousands of American laborers out of work.

NAVY YARD CHIEF NAMED

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 30 (AP)—Capt. William C. Watts, former judge advocate-general of the navy, today was appointed commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard. The appointment is effective about March 20.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN BNOW

EXPANSION of railways into water carriers as well is the next objective of the railroads. Already the Pennsylvania Railroad is backing the Baltimore Mail Line, is understood to be interested in the Scantic Line from New York and is inviting any group of promoters to organize a line to ply from Philadelphia, which it will also support. This would give it connecting, and coöperating, transatlantic lines out of its three principal ports.

In addition to these lines, the Pennsylvania is especially active in seeking repeal of the Panama Canal Act, in so far as it precludes railroad ownership of coastal and intercoastal lines—the former are permitted under certain conditions. The alleged advantages of rail participation in coastal routes was emphasized by George D. Ogden, assistant vice-president of that road, speaking before the fourth annual Conference on the Merchant Marine, at Washington, last week.

Steamship men, to judge from their reaction, were not favorably impressed. In fact, Frank Lyon, counsel for the intercoastal lines, took a contrary attitude in his own address, in which he not only assailed the rail ownership of coastal lines—notably Morgan Line by Southern Pacific—but condemned the present railroad objective of having intercoastal water fleets of their own.

The matter tied into the question of long and short-haul rates, now sought by the Southern Pacific, and which he vigorously opposed. A member of an important regulatory body told the writer that he believed the railroads had chosen the Southern Pacific case as an opening wedge in seeking relief under the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce Act—charging lower rates to more distant points—on the theory that that was the strongest case the railroads could offer.

Rail Legislative Program

The ambitious legislative campaign planned by the railways and announced by the Association of Rail Executives last fall seems to be coolly received in Washington. Instead of seeking preferential treatment to protect them from highway and inland waterway competition, the thought is advanced in Washington that the railways should seek to enter these fields themselves.

It also may be reported that the general announcement made by the railroads was not divulged with unanimous approval of all executives, which, perhaps, explains the reason that the original statement has not been followed up by intensive propaganda in Washington or by constructive publicity and promotional work elsewhere.

Merger Discussion

All indications point to a protracted consideration of the merger proposal of the eastern trunk lines. The Interstate Commerce Commission is waiting with interest to note how many and what types of organizations will appear to approve or contest the proposed lineup. It is a certainty that the objections will be vigorous and widespread, especially as the economies cited are all traceable to labor.

From Miami comes word that the American Federation of Labor will not look with equanimity upon any substantial displacement of rail labor, while from statements of other individuals in eminent positions in the labor field it is evident that any attempt to save rail-operating costs through further reductions in staff will be challenged emphatically.

A hint dropped by one well-known man denoted his own belief that the subject of mergers may be tied up with the question of the six-hour day and the five-day week, a proposal which he obviously regarded favorably. In short, the railroads are not going to be merged quickly, and the statement made in Chicago recently by Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that it would take five years, is seemingly a conservative opinion.

Newspapers on Trains

Copies of The Christian Science Monitor are to be placed in the Sportsman, fast Chesapeake & Ohio-Pere Marquette Railway train between Richmond and Detroit in each direction. This train, providing the first through-service ever operated between these points, also has connecting sleepers for Old Point Comfort-Newport News on the east and to Cleveland. The running time provides a 20-hour schedule between Richmond and Detroit—also to Cleveland. Arrangements were made with L. C. Probert, vice-president of the two railways.

Pullman Coöperation

That the Pullman crew can "make or break" a train, and a railroad, is evident to all travelers, and recognizing the value of their coöperation, W. B. Calloway, passenger traffic manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, makes a point of going through each train of his road which he has occasion to use and exchanging a few words with every member of the Pullman staff, to enlist their aid in "selling" the road's service.

As a further step to win the coöperation of their own men, Daniel Willard, the B. & O. president, and Mr. Calloway, when visiting their offices in other cities undertake to greet individually all the employees in such offices. Perhaps this is the explanation of the remarkable enthusiasm shown by B. & O. men and women—an attitude almost unparalleled in American industry.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System, "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR SATURDAY, JAN. 31

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). 6:45.
Ames 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.
Weber and Fields (WEAF Chain). As "Mike and Meyer" they enjoyed a Moran and Mack popularity in the days of our fathers. 8.
Dixie Circus (WJZ Chain). Teaching "Bobito," the bear, to speak English. 8.
"The Silver Flute" (WEAF Chain). A story within a story to prove a moral. 8:30.
"Saved from the Wreck" (CBS—T). Hank Simmons Show Boat. 10.
"The Campus" (WJZ Chain). Adventures of Dick Trevor, freshman. 9.
"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). Ambrose J. Weems will now be heard every Saturday evening, beginning Jan. 31, according to a reluctant announcement by NBC, foster parent of station KUKU. 10.

Rhythmic Music

Audrey Marsh, soprano; Larry Murphy, tenor; Henry Burbig, dialect comedian; Freddie Rich's Orchestra (CBS). 7:30.
Welcome Lewis, Harold Van Emburgh, soloist; orchestra (WEAF—T). Fifteen minute "Varieties" period. 8:15.
Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra (WJZ—T). "Connecticut Yankee" medley and Jerome Kern medley. 8:30.
Fletcher Henderson and his orchestra (CBS—T). 8:30.
Horace Heidt and his orchestra; Little Jack Little; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11:15, 11:45, 12.
Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 11:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Familiar works of Wolf-Ferrari, Ponce, Herbert, Tchaikovsky, Bizet, Glazounow and Saint-Saëns. 6:05.
Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor (WEAF—T). Marche Joyeuse (Chabrier); First movement, "Pathetique" Symphony (Tchaikovsky); Bolero (Ravel); Dance of the Sylphs (Berlioz); Scarf Dance (Chaminade); Finale, Symphony No. 5 (Glazounow). 9.
Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Strauss, Thomas, Friml, Lincke, and lesser composers. 11.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45, 8.
"Laws That Safeguard Society" (WEAF—T). Dean Gleason L. Archer's course on fundamental law. 7:15.
"The Highroad of Adventure" (WEAF—T). Gilbert E. Gable, Philadelphia business man and explorer. 7:45.
National Radio Forum (CBS—T). Political Washington. 9:30.

Grand Opera

Mozart's "Don Giovanni"; Verdi's "The Masked Ball" (Yankee Network—WNAC, WEAN, WLBZ, WORC, WNBH, WICC). Full length transmissions from the Boston Opera House during the regular season of the Chicago Civic Opera Company. Mozart at 1:45, Verdi at 7:45.

Recitals

Ben Alley, tenor; Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 8.
Lannie Ross, tenor; string trio (WEAF Chain). "Troubadour of the Moon." 11.

Band Music

Concert Band, Edward D'Anna, conductor (CBS). "Maid of the Mist" legend by Francis D. Bowman, Indian lore authority. 9:30.

Daytime Programs

(Selected for listening merit)

Parnassus Trio and Singing Canaries (WJZ Chain). 9:30 a. m.
"Morning Moods" (CBS). Orchestra under Vincent Sorey. 9:30 a. m.
Emily Post (WEAF Chain). Acknowledged authority on etiquette. 10:15 a. m.
New World Salon Orchestra (CBS). Vincent Sorey, conductor. 10:30 a. m.
New York Philharmonic Symphony Society Children's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor (CBS—T). Discussion on the brass instruments in the very young peoples' series. 11:30 a. m.
"Keys to Happiness" (WEAF Chain). Piano recitals by well-known artists of the instrument. 11:30 a. m.
"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.
"Four Thousand Years of Glass-making" (WOR). Huger Elliott of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. 12:15.
Foreign Policy Association Luncheon (WEAF Chain). 1:45.
"Should the United States Change Its Attitude Toward the Soviet Government of Russia?" (WJZ Chain). National Republican Club Saturday Discussion. 2.
Columbia Artist Recital (CBS—T). 2.
Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). 2:30.
"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain). Orchestral period from the Windy City. 3:30.
"Classic Gems" (WEAF Chain). 4.
"Sisters of the Skillet" (WJZ Chain). Humor and popular songs. 4.
Eva G. Atkinson, contralto; concert orchestra (WJZ—T). Forty-five minute "Pacific Feature Hour," classical period from San Francisco. 4:15.
"Spanish Serenade" (CBS—T). Characteristic period under the direction of Vincent Sorey. 4:30.

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 1

Orchestral

Special Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor (WJZ, WEAF—T). From Roxy Theater, for benefit of unemployed musicians. 11 a. m.
New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Bernardino Molinari, conductor; Nikolai Orloff, Russian concert pianist (CBS—T). Second radio concert under Molinari from Brooklyn Academy of Music. Overture, La Cenerentola (Rossini); Piano Concerto in A Major (Mozart), Mr. Orloff, soloist; La Rossiniana (Rossini-Respighi); Firebird Suite (Stravinsky). 3:15.
"A Musical Moment" (WJZ Chain). All-Kreisler program by concert orchestra under Hugo Mariani. 6:15.
"New World Symphony" (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 8:45.
Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Edgar Guest (CBS—T). 9:30.
Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 10:30.
St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Vladimir Golschman, conductor (KMOX). 5.

Vocal and Instrumental

Chorus and orchestra (Canadian Pacific—WJZ Chain). Paris in music. 4:15.
Quartet and ensemble (WJZ Chain) "Your Eyes" in song. 4:45.
Mixed chorus; organ; instrumental ensemble (WEAF Chain). Varied hour. 5.
Edna Kellogg, soprano; concert orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (WEAF—T). Bacchanale, Tannhauser (Wagner); Ave Maria, Otello (Verdi), soloist; Prelude, Girl with the Flaxen Hair (Debussy); Third movement, Sixth Symphony (Tchaikovsky). 7:30.
Major Bowes Capitol Theater Family (WEAF Chain). Featuring Waldo Mayo and his ensemble. 8.
Alda Doninelli, soprano! George Cehanovsky, baritone; concert orchestra, Josef Pasternack, conductor (Atwater Kent—WEAF—T). "Carmen" arias and ballads by soloists; duet, "Barcarolle" from "Tales of Hoffman." 9:15.

Vocal

"The Swan and the Skylark" (WEAF—T). Cantata of English composer Arthur Goring Thomas, by National Oratorio Society. 1.
Cathedral Hour (CBS—T). Religious music by mixed chorus and symphony orchestra. 2.
Mixed quartet (Enna Jettick—WJZ—T). Fifteen minutes. 8.
Male quartet (Dunn McCarthy—WJZ—T). Fifteen minutes. 11:15.

Characteristic Music

Neapolitan Days (WEAF—T). Italian songs by Italian soloists, accordion and mandolins. 12:30.
El Tango Romantico (WEAF Chain). Typical rhythm by soloist and orchestra. 3:30.
Red Lacquer and Jade (WOR). Oriental philosophy and typical music. 5:30.
Around the Samovar (CBS—T). Russian period by Russian soloists and balalaika orchestra. 9.
The Gauchos (CBS). Argentine program by Tito Guizar, tenor, and Vincent Sorey's orchestra. 10:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Harbor Lights (WEAF, WJZ—T). Sea stories. 7.
Big Brother Club (WEAF Chain). Historic story. 7.
Feature Magazine Hour (Colliers—WJZ—T). 8:15.
Sunday at Seth Parker's (WEAF—T). Weekly Sabbath "gathering." 10:45.

Chamber Music

London String Quartet (WJZ Chain). Debussy's only string quartet in the Library of Congress Musicale. 2.
The Sparklets (WJZ Chain). Woodwind ensemble. 4.
French Trio; Catherine Field, soprano (CBS—T). 8:30.
Astrid Fjelde, soprano; Tollefson Trio (NBC Blue). Five Grieg selections in the Scandinavian "Northern Lights" period. 6:30.

Rhythmic Music

Bernice Claire, screen player, guest soloist; Dave Rubinoff's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). "Saber Song," "Italian Street Song" and "Hymn to the Sun," by Miss Claire. 8:30.
Jesse Crawford, organist; soloist; instrumental group (CBS—T). 10.

Talks

Kaltenborn Edits the News (CBS). 8:30.
"Our Government" (WEAF Chain). David Lawrence, Washington editor. 9.
World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons (WJZ Chain). Fifteen minutes. 9:30.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 1

BOSTON—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WBZA and WBZ, 990kc-303m.

NEW YORK—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

BALTIMORE—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WCAO, 600kc-500m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

FINES FOR PLUCKING FLOWERS SOUGHT

CONCORD, N. H. Jan. 30 (AP)—Persons who rip up wild flowers in New Hampshire would pay $10 for each rip under the provisions of a bill introduced yesterday in the State Senate by Senator E. Maude Ferguson of Bristol. The measure is designed to protect woodlands and fields from those who have a propensity for acquiring flowers gratis.

DR. AGUIRRE TO SPEAK

Relations between the United States and Cuba and other Caribbean countries will be discussed at a luncheon meeting to be given by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 6 Byron Street, at 1 o'clock. Dr. Enrique C. Aguirre, who is on a tour in this country as the guest of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, will be the speaker.

NEW ENGLAND FAIR QUITS

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 30 (AP)—The Worcester Agricultural Society, sponsors of the New England Fair, will be petitioned into a receivership, following a vote of the society at a meeting held in Horticultural Hall yesterday. A special committee of three wil be named by President John Tuck to take action in winding up the society's affairs.

SOCIETY GETS SHIP MODELS

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP) — The Dartmouth Historical Society at New Bedford, Mass., will receive a collection of ship models from the estate of Louis C. De Coppet, his will filed yesterday discloses. The estate is valued "at more than $10,000."

Cape Cod Canal Traffic Increases

With improvements to the Cape Cod Canal costing about $29,000,000 understood to have been recommended to the United States War Department, the traffic using the waterway is steadily increasing.

Figures covering the activities of 1930, made public today, show 11,464 vessels used the canal during that calendar year, against 10,317 in 1929. Of the 1930 total, 5604 vessels were bound toward Cape Cod Bay and 5860 toward Buzzard's Bay. The total represented a gross vessel tonnage of 9,162,226 tons compared with 7,052,993 gross tonnage of vessels using the canal in 1929.

Passengers taken through the waterway in 1930 totaled 253,727, contrasted with 232,824 in 1929. Cargo taken through amounted to 2,498,943 tons, compared with 2,165,465 in 1929. These figures are the largest since the canal was taken over by the Government on March 31, 1928, with toll charges abolished, and much larger than under private operation when all vessels using the waterway paid a sliding scale of tolls, depending on the tonnage of the individual vessel.

Commodities taken through the canal in 1930, in the direction of Cape Cod Bay, included 675,733 tons coal, 6240 tons coke, 554,479 tons gasoline, 313,265 tons miscellaneous freight, 116,771 tons fuel oil, 4983 tons fish, 1000 tons cotton, 1000 tons of niter and quantities of fertilizer, chemicals, sand, cement, steel, etc.

DR. R. C. CABOT HEADS ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

Dr. Richard C. Cabot, a national authority on sociological and medical questions, author of several books and lecturer on social ethics and on philosophy in the Prof. Josiah Royce seminar at Harvard, was yesterday elected president of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, at the annual meeting of the trustees, in Boston. Dr. Cabot is president of the National Conference of Social Workers.

Bishop William F. Anderson, retiring president of the league, was retained on the board. Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent, was reelected and others were chosen for offices and for the executive committee. The league's stand on an educational campaign to extend instruction on the nature and effects of alcohol and on the social benefits of prohibition to the State, was reaffirmed.

GIRL SCOUTS TO HEAR NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Miss Josephine Schain, recently appointed National Director of Girl Scouts, will address a conference of the Metropolitan Division of Massachusetts Girl Scouts in Malden on Feb. 7, the second of a three-day gathering representing 345 troops of the division. Besides Mrs. Schain, who is appearing in public for the first time in her capacity as National Director, the conference will be addressed by Mrs. Joseph Merritt of Hartford, New England Regional Director.

"Loyalty" is to be the theme of the conference, which except for the informal reception on Friday evening, Feb. 6, is to be held at the Beebe Junior High School. How loyalty has been expressed down through the ages and how Scouts may develop the quality of loyalty through troop meetings, are among the varied phases of the subject to be presented.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY TO MEET

The seventeenth annual joint meeting of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society and the Monday Ministers' meeting will take place at Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, February 2, at 11 o'clock. The speakers will be Capt. Benyuard Bourne Wygant, U. S. N., and Miss Ellouise T. Graves, musical director of the society.

John Seaborn Adams, an old-time seaman, who rounded Cape Horn six times in sailing vessels, will recite "The Yarn of the Nancy Bell." Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, will sing. The public is invited.

GASOLINE TAX RISE PROTESTED

Charges that the proposed 1-cent increase in the gasoline tax was "being fathered" by railroad interests to raise automobile transportation rates to the level of rail costs, were made by Day Baker, secretary of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, at the annual meeting of the organization, yesterday.

Real-estate interests are also backing efforts to increase the tax in order to shift the burden of the state tax from real estate to automobiles, Mr. Baker said.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk.
5:15 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:30 NBC, Triangle Program.
5:45 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "Old Painter."
6:00 Big Brother; Harmonica Symphony; Radio Rascals.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 Dorothy Cornish, soloist.
7:15 Editorial News Review.
7:30 "Buddy and Blake" sketch.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; Rosario Bourdon, conductor.
9:00 NBC, Harry Reser's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Enna Jettick Songbird; soloist; orchestra.
9:45 Country Club Capers.
10:00 Earle Nelson and John Herrick, soloists; dance orchestra, male trio.
10:30 NBC, Vaudeville program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, East Indian music; dance orchestra.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; time; weather.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:03 Sport Review; World Bookman.
6:15 Daniels and Sinatra, piano duo.
6:30 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Prudence Musical Hits.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 NBC, Phil Spitalny's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Ruth Etting, guest soloist; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.
8:30 Ivanhoe Orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Arthur Murray's Dancing Class.
9:00 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; dance orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Irvin S. Cobb, guest speaker; mixed chorus; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; quartet; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Winston Sharples, pianist.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:15 Tampa Chamber of Commerce.
11:30 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Around the Corner."
5:45 Popular program; time.
6:00 Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:15 The Spotlight Review.
6:30 Birthday Serenaders.
6:45 Mozart Melodies.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Howard Lanin's orchestra.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 "Books and Authors," Edwin F. Edgett.
8:00 CBS, Grand Opera Miniature: soloists; mixed quartet; concert orchestra.
8:15 Recorded program.
8:30 CBS, Soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Magazine sketches.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Male Chorus.
10:30 CBS, Nit Wit Hour: sketch.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, "California Melodies."
11:30 Jacques Renard's Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (330kc-361m)

8:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
8:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Organ recital.
6:30 Lynn Community Fund; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

9:00 a. m.—NBC, the Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, "Keys to Happiness."
12:01 p. m.—NBC programs.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS program.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, Philharmonic Symphony children's concert; Ernest Schelling, conductor.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—From Boston Opera House: Mozart's "Don Giovanni" by Chicago Civic Opera Company.

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Havana (P. & O. S. S.)	Ar.	6:30 p.m.
St. Petersburg	Ar.	7:30 a.m.
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WIDE ADVANCES RECORDED IN STOCK MARKET

Volume of Business Somewhat Larger—Good Tone at Close

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Brisk upward progress was made by the share market in the afternoon trading today, making one of the widest advances for a single session in several weeks.

Worthington Pump and Columbian Carbon were buoyant features, rising 9 and 10 points to the accompaniment of rumors of valuable contracts in connection with natural gas projects. Auburn gained nearly as much.

Issues up 2 to 4 included Bethlehem Steel, American Can, Westinghouse, Air Reduction, Eastman, Underwood Elliott, Johns-Manville, Byers, Case, Allied Chemical and Foster Wheeler. Sears Roebuck stiffened after early heaviness.

Sales aggregated 2,100,000 shares.

In the hearings in Washington regarding redemption of the veterans' certificates continued to inject an element of uncertainty into the security market outlook, and in the bond division the Government obligations were again rather soggy. Share prices eased off from their best levels after midday, but trading turned extremely dull on the decline.

Auburn Auto, one of the most erratic performers of late, shot up nearly 9 points, then reacted. Worthington shot up 8, then slipped off a little.

Issues making extreme gains of 2 to 4 included Westinghouse Electric, du Pont, Loew's, Grand Silver, Coca Cola, Corn Products, American Water Works, International Business Machines, Johns-Manville, Case, Byers and Foster Wheeler.

Bethlehem rose nearly 2, and such shares as U. S. Steel, General Electric, American Can, Radio, Radio Keith, Fox, General Theaters and Woolworth moved up a point or so.

Sears Roebuck slipped off a point, and the southwestern rails were under pressure. Stone & Webster dropped 3 to a new low.

Earnings Statements

The Bethlehem Steel report appeared to have been somewhat better than expected, or at least thoroughly discounted. Traders who had gone short on the theory that only a few cents a share in the final quarter would be unsettling, hastened to cover.

Sears Roebuck's 1930 net was less than half that of 1929, but the management expressed the opinion that price levels had about reached bottom, and profit margins in 1931 would be more satisfactory.

Du Pont's net of $4.64 a share compared with dividend requirements of $4, and the report was interesting in its indication that General Motors, in which it is the largest stockholder, earned about $3.17 a share, of which only 19 cents was non-recurring profit, so that the annual dividend of $3 was virtually earned.

One of the most favorable developments in the day's news was the further and unexpected decrease of $23,000,000 in brokers' loans. The persistent decline in loans since the first of the year, despite gradual improvement in share prices, has indicated a steady strengthening of the market's foundation.

Credit rates remained stationary, and the Federal Reserve statement showed that it had been possible to withdraw further credit from the market.

The unsettlement in the bond market, despite the low money rates, however, has caused the deferment of several projected offerings, including a $75,000,000 City of New York issue.

The upturn in Worthington was in response to paying off of accumulated back dividends on the preferred, and an unconfirmed report of a large contract to provide compressors and equipment for a large pipe line project.

Stone & Webster was sold on the grounds of a possible reduction in the dividend, although it is understood the directors plan to make the regular payment at the next meeting, and govern future disbursements by the course of general business.

International Nickel encountered some selling as a result of confusion with International Silver which passed its dividend. Nickel directors do not meet until Monday.

U. S. Governments Decline

United States Government securities were unable to maintain the recovery which developed in the final hours of yesterday's session and resumed their decline today, although less precipitately.

Corporate investment issues, however, displayed better powers of resistance and many of the best grade railroad and utility obligations resumed their upward movement, which was interrupted by the sympathetic reaction with the sharp retreat in Treasury securities.

Sellers of Liberty bonds and long term Treasury obligations encountered a slack demand, and exchanges were at concessions, ranging as high as ¼ of a point from yesterday's close. Liberty fourth 4¼s were the most active and yielded some ground, but held above the low reached in the previous session. Treasury 4s sagged to a new 1930 low, with a drop of about ¼ of a point, and there was a similar recession in Liberty 3½s.

Bankers described the reaction in United States Government securities as the most drastic since the deflation in 1920. At the lows reached yesterday Liberties sold on an average of a point off from last week's peak and Treasury issues showed a wider crop, with a decline of 1 31-32 points in Treasury 4¼s representing the extreme.

Despite the unsettlement, the day brought an additional piece of new financing. The North American Company offered $25,000,000 5 per cent debentures, bringing the week's total of new bond issues to more than $175,000,000.

BURLINGTON INCOME

Net income of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for 1930 amounted to $21,979,860, compared with $39,576,538 for 1929. This was equal to $12.75 a share in 1930, against $17.31 in 1929. Share earnings of $12.75 for Burlington for 1930 were announced as the approximate figure by the company. However, net income of $21,979,860 after taxes and charges is equal to $12.68 a share on 1,706,391 shares of stock.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The offerings at the wool sales today amounted to 8787 bales. It was a good selection, competition was animated, and the recent advance was well maintained. Continental dealers were more active. Scoured fleeces were in keen demand and in sellers' favor.

AMERICAN METAL CO.

American Metal Company omitted the quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common due at this time. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 was declared on the preferred, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 12.

FRIDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 30	Jan. 29
11½	9		Abitibi	1900	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞
48⅛	40	3	Abitibi pf	300	46½	44½	46½	43½
31¼	16⅛	1.80	Adams Ex	6700	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
¾	½		Ahumada	100	½	½	½	½
103⅞	93½	3†	Air Reduc	1400	97½	95½	96	95½
9⅞	7⅞	.60	Airway El	1900	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9
9⅛	7	.40	Alaska Jun	2700	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅝
10⅞	7⅞		Alleghany	4400	10	9	9⅝	9⅞
55	39⅞	6½	Alleghany pf	100	54½	54½	54½	53
179⅛	153⅛	6‡	Allied Chem	2300	161¾	158	159½	158
124	122	7	Allied Ch pf	100	123½	123½	123½	123¾
38¼	32⅞	3	Allis-Chal	3600	36⅝	36	36⅝	36½
18¼	13	2	Al Port Cem	400	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	15⅛
20	10	..	Amal Leather	100	18	18	18	
21	17½	2	Amerada	500	18⅛	18	18⅛	18⅛
61	54⅞	3†	Am Bk Note	400	58	57⅞	58	57⅞
36⅛	30	..	Am Br Ch Del	100	35	35	35	
11½	8⅛	..	Am Br Boy	1400	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10
56½	45¼	7	Am Br Sv pf	80	55⅝	55	55	55
116⅝	106½	4‡	Am Can	16900	113¼	110⅝	111⅛	111⅛
148	146	7	Am Can pf	400	146½	146⅝	146½	146⅝
34½	27	6	Am Car & F	300	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	31⅛
34¼	38⅛	2†	Am Chicle	500	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	
10⅛	9	..	Am Com Ale	300	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛
24⅝	19	..	Am European	400	24½	24¼	24¼	24
35½	26⅝	..	Am & FPw	13900	31	29⅝	30⅛	30⅛
85	74	6	Am G FP 6	1200	80	78	78	80
74⅝	68	..	Am & FP 2pf	1300	69	68	68	68
10⅝	7	..	Am Hawaii	100	9	9	9	8½
27⅝	23⅝	3†	Am Ice	300	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
77⅝	74	6	Am Ice pf	100	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	
21⅞	18½	2‡	Am Int Corp	3400	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
12	7	..	Am La Fr pf	40	10	8⅝	8⅝	10
26⅞	20⅝	2	Am Loco	100	24	24	24	24⅛
81	73¼	7	Am Loco pf	200	80	80	80	80
19⅝	17¼	8	Am Metals	300	18	16⅝	17	17⅛
52	51	3†	Am News	20	53	52	52	52
39⅞	24⅝	7	Am Nat G pf	10	30½	30½	30½	
52⅝	45	1‡	Am Pw&Lt	2000	50	49	49	48⅛
81	80	5	AmP&L pf st	200	80	80	80	80
18⅝	15⅛	1	Am Radiat	4700	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	17⅝
34⅝	28¼	2‡	Am Roll Mill	5300	30½	29	29⅝	29½
64⅝	57	5	Am Saf Raz	900	63⅞	63⅛	63⅛	63½
7½	6½	..	Am Seating	100	6½	6½	6½	⅞
1	3	3†	Am Ship	100	1	1	1	⅞
42	39	5	Am Ship Bld	70	39	39	39	39
100	93½	6	*Am Smelt 2pf	100	98½	98½	98½	..
46⅞	40½	4	Am Smelt	3200	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	45
3⅝	2½	..	Ab Solventa	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
29	25	3	Am Stl Fnd	400	26¼	25⅝	26¼	26
39	37	2	Am Stores	100	39	39	39	..
50⅝	42⅝	5	Am Sugar	100	48	48	48	47½
103⅝	96	7	Am Sugar pf	100	102	102	102	101⅝
17½	15¼	5	Am Tel&Cab	40	16⅝	16½	16½	16¼
190¼	176¼	9	Am Tel&T	4900	189½	187	187½	188¼
105	90	8	Am Type	—	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	..
106	105	7	Am Type pf	10	107	107	107	106
61⅝	53⅝	3	Am Wat W	2600	59⅝	57	57⅝	57⅝
33	21	..	Am Wool pf	300	28⅝	28	28	28⅛
4	2	..	Am Writ ct	200	3	3	3	..
5½	4½	..	Am Zinc	100	5	5	5	5
26½	23	1	Anac Wire	300	22½	22⅛	22⅛	23⅝
34⅞	29¾	2½	Anaconda	7500	34⅛	32¾	33⅛	33⅝
31	27	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	31	31	31	30
17	15½	2	Arch Dan	400	16¼	16⅛	16¼	..
72	60¼	7	Armour D pf	400	61⅝	61¼	61¼	61½
4½	3	..	Arm Ill A	6400	3½	3	3	3
2⅞	2	..	Arm Ill B	4300	2¼	2	2	..
47	33	7	Arm Ill pf	400	34¾	34½	34½	34½
4⅞	3⅝	..	Arnold Cons	900	4½	4⅛	4¼	..
83	83	7	Art Loom pf	10	83	83	83	..
20½	20	1.60	Art Metals	100	20½	20½	20½	..
27½	24⅛	4	Asso Apparl	1200	25	24½	25	25¼
25⅝	22	2½	Asso Drg G	300	24⅞	24	24¼	24¼
197⅝	178⅛	10	*Atchison	1900	195¾	194	194¼	197⅝
120	105	10‡	Atl Coast L	200	116	116	116	114¼
22¾	18	1‡	Atl Refin	1200	22	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
59	45½	4	Atlas Pwd	600	48⅞	47	48⅞	..
10½	8⅞	1‡	Atlas Stores	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
136¾	101½	4‡	Auburn Auto	6500	148	139	145	139¼
1⅞	1	..	Auto Sales	2600	2	1½	1⅞	1½
4⅝	3	..	Aviation	500	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
			—B—					
24¼	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	1400	22⅝	21¾	21⅞	22
82	68½	7	Balt & O	3900	80¾	79½	80	79¼
63	56½	2½	Bangor & A	1400	64	62½	63	..
10	8	2	Barker Bros	10	8	8	8	9
13½	11¼	..	Barnsdall A	200	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13½
69½	65	4	Beatrice	100	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67
108½	106	7	Beatrice pf	100	108½	108½	108½	..
53	50	3	Beechnut	100	51½	51½	51½	51
2¾	1⅛	..	Belding H	2100	4	3¾	4	2½
20⅝	16⅞	1	Bendix	6100	20⅝	19⅝	19¾	20
35¾	32¼	2	Best & Co	4000	37½	36⅝	36⅞	35½
54½	45⅝	6	Beth Steel	14000	52	50½	51¼	49⅝
122½	114½	7	Beth Steel pf	100	122¼	122¼	122¼	122
27¼	24	1½	Blaw Knox	800	27⅛	26¼	26⅝	26¼
20	13½	..	Bloomdale	40	15⅝	16⅞	16⅝	..
25⅝	20¾	3†	Bohn Alum	1400	25½	24⅝	25¼	24¼
70⅝	67½	3	Borden	1900	69¾	69½	69½	69½
25¼	20⅝	4	Borg Warner	2300	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
62	59	..	Boston & Me	200	62	62	62	62
19	16½	..	Briggs	4600	17⅝	17	17⅛	17
3¾	2	..	Brockway	100	3	3	3	3⅛
62½	58¾	4	Bkyn Man T	6200	61⅞	60	60⅞	60
91¾	85⅝	6	Bkyn Man pf	800	91¾	91	91	89⅝
112⅝	103	5	Bkyn Un G	1200	110	109	109	..
8⅝	5½	..	Bruns Term	400	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅛
16⅞	14¼	1	Bucyrus	600	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	16
112¼	111¾	7	Bucyrus pf	50	112¼	112¼	112¼	..
28¾	25	2½	Bucy cv pf	600	29	28½	28½	28¾
10¾	9	1	Budd Wheel	300	10⅛	10	10⅛	10
17¾	11¾	1.60	Bullard	300	16½	16½	16½	..
15¾	11¼	3	Bulova Watch	200	15¾	14	14⅞	14
10	5	..	Burns Br B	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
25⅞	21½	1	Burroughs	2800	25⅞	25	25⅝	26¼
28¼	23¼	2½	Bush Term	1000	28¼	27	27¾	26¼
1⅞	1½	.50	Butte Cop	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
15	12¾	..	Butterick	100	15	15	15	14
48¼	37⅝	..	Byers	22700	48¼	45¼	46⅝	44⅞
			—C—					
47¼	42¾	4	Calif Pack	400	45½	44½	45	43⅝
¾	⅜	..	Callahan	200	¾	¾	¾	..
39	37	..	Calu & Ariz	200	38	37¾	38	..
9¾	8	..	Calu & Hecla	300	9⅝	9½	9½	9
43	38½	2½	Can Pac	3300	42	41¾	42	41⅞
34¾	29⅞	5	Canada Dry	2500	33½	32½	33	32
32	30	..	Capitol A pf	400	30¼	30	30	..
95½	81¾	6	Case Thresh	32800	93¾	90⅝	90⅝	90½
41¼	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	10000	41¼	39¼	39¼	40½
7⅝	5½	..	Celotex	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
24⅞	20	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
11⅝	11⅝	..	Celanese	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
25¼	23	2	Cerro de P	500	23½	23⅛	23⅛	23⅝
4⅞	2¼	..	Cert-Teed	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
22⅞	17¾	1.80	Checker Cab	4200	20⅞	20	20¾	20¼
50¼	40	3	Ches Corp	1600	48½	43	48½	47½
45	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	3600	43½	43⅛	43¾	43
2¾	⅞	..	Chi & Alton	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
7½	6⅛	..	Chi Gt West	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
23⅞	19¼	1	Chi G W pf	600	22⅝	21½	22	22
8⅝	5¼	..	Chi M&SP	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
14⅝	9½	..	Chi M&SP pf	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½
30¼	24¾	3½	Chi Pneu pf	200	26⅝	26½	26⅝	..
65½	47¼	7	Chi RI	200	62	62	62	62⅝
11⅞	11	..	Chick Cot O	200	11¾	11	11½	..
29	25½	2.40	Childs	400	27¾	27¼	27½	27
35	26	3½	Chile Copper	30	30	30	30	..
18¼	15⅞	1	Chrysler	5900	17⅝	17	17	17¼
80	77½	6½	City Ice pf	50	78¼	77½	78½	79¼⅝
4	2¾	..	City Stores	400	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	3⅝
30	24¾	.5	Clinett Pbdy	100	30	30	30	..
10¼	9½	..	Col Bra Oil	100	10	10	10	..
155	142½	4	Coca Co'a	6100	157½	154⅝	156	154⅝
51⅝	50½	3	Coca Cola A	100	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51
15	9½	..	Collins&A	200	10¼	9	9	10½
26½	21⅞	..	Colo Fdt	1900	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	23
37⅞	33¼	2‡	Colum Gas	6900	37⅝	36¼	37	36½
95	73½	6	Col Carbon	6200	95	84½	91½	85
9⅝	7¾	⅜	Col Graph	5400	8¾	8⅛	8⅝	8½
20	18½	2	Com Cred	400	19½	18¾	18¾	18¾
83	76½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	10	77	77	77	76½
35½	34	2	Com Cred A	200	35	35	35	35
29¼	25	1.60‡	Com Inv Tr	2000	29⅝	28¼	29	28
102½	102½	6½	Com I 6½%	100	102	102	102	102½
16⅞	15⅞	1	Com Sol	8900	18¼	17¼	17¼	17¾
10⅛	8	.60	Comwlth So	4200	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	9¾
96¾	91½	6	Comwlth So 6pf	200	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95½
9	6⅞	..	Congoleum	400	8¾	8¼	8¾	8½
13¼	11¼	..	Con Film	1400	13½	12⅞	13	12½
18¼	15¾	2	Con Film pf	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
91¾	82½	4	Con Gas	6800	91½	89½	89	90½
104	102	5	Con Gas pf	600	104½	104	104	104½
⅞	⅝	..	Con Textile	200	½	½	½	½
26⅝	17¾	..	Cont Bak A	11100	26⅝	25¼	26	24⅞
3¼	2¼	..	Cont Bak B	2600	3¼	3	3	2¾
76½	67½	8	Cont Bak pf	700	75½	75	75	..
51⅞	47	2¼	*Cont Can	1200	51	50¼	50¾	50½
13¾	10½	1	Cont Dis Fib	400	13½	11¾	11¾	..
3½	3	..	Cont Motors	200	3	3	3	3
11⅝	9¼	..	Cont Oil	2000	10⅛	9½	10	9½
11⅝	8½	1	Cont Shares	4200	10⅛	9¾	9¾	9⅝
82	76½	2‡	Corn Prod	1800	82	80⅞	80½	80
11⅞	8¼	..	Corn Ex	6900	11⅞	10⅝	11½	10
30	27	2‡	Cream of Wh	200	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	..
36¾	31	..	Crown Cork	800	36¾	36	36	35¾
106	101	7	Crucible pf	10	103½	103½	103½	103½
1½	½	..	Cub Dom S	100	½	½	½	½
43⅞	41	4	Cudahy	100	43	43	43	42½
93¼	89⅞	6	Curtiss Pub	200	92	92	92	..
114¼	113¼	7	Curtis P pf	100	114	114	114	..
4⅝	2⅝	..	Curtiss Wr	11700	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
6½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
98	95	8	Cushman 8%	10	98	98	98	..
41	35	3½‡	Cutler	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	36
			—D—					
151	141	9	Del & Hud	100	151	151	151	151
102	88	6‡	Del Lac&W	100	94½	94½	94½	92½
17⅞	14⅞	8	Diamond M	200	16⅞	15¾	16½	15½
25¾	24⅞	..	Diamond M pf	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
10½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	600	10¼	10	10½	10½
18½	14⅛	1.20	Dom Stores	400	17¾	17⅝	17½	17¼
91	83¼	4‡	Dupont	8900	89⅝	86⅝	87⅞	86⅝
			—E—					
160¾	143⅝	5‡	East Kodak	1800	160¾	156½	157	157
130½	123⅝	5	East Kod pf	10	129½	129½	129½	129⅝
17⅞	13¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	700	16	15½	16	15½
4½	3¼	..	Eitingon	100	4½	4½	4½	..
40	35½	..	Eitingon pf	400	40	40	40	..
56½	50⅝	6	Elec Auto Lt	13300	55⅞	52¾	55	53⅝
50¼	36¼	1	Elec P&L	33400	49⅛	47⅝	47⅝	48½
104¼	100	7	Elec P&L pf	200	104⅝	103⅞	104⅝	..
91½	86	6	El P&Lt6 pf	688	90⅝	90	90⅝	90⅞
58	50⅞	6	Elec Sto Bat	400	58⅝	57⅞	57⅞	..
41	28¼	5	End John	400	41	40½	41	..
87	81	5	Eng P S 5 pf	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	..
35	28	..	Erie	300	31	31	31	31
11	9	..	Eureka Vac	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10⅝
5⅝	4½	..	Evans Auto L	700	5½	5¼	5½	5½
25	20¼	1½	Ex-Buffet	20	21½	21	21	..
			—F—					
7	5½	..	Fairbanks pf	10	7	7	7	..
5¼	3½	..	Fashion Pk	100	4½	4½	4½	..
19½	18½	..	Fed Dept St	1300	19½	18⅝	18½	..
43½	41	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	300	42½	42	42	..
12¼	10	1	Fed Screw W	100	12½	12½	12½	12¼
7½	4⅝	.30	Fed Motor T	100	7	7	7	..
28⅞	23	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	1300	29	28	29	28⅝
45⅝	41	2½	First Nat St	400	44⅝	44	44⅝	44½
⅝	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	1400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3⅞	2	..	Fisk Rub 1 pf	300	2½	2½	2½	..
54½	41½	3	Foster & Wh	29300	54½	50⅞	53⅞	49⅝
38⅝	23¼	..	Fourth Nat In	400	28	27⅝	28	27
10⅝	4⅝	..	Foundation	2100	10⅝	9⅝	10½	9
33⅝	25⅝	4	Fox A	23900	32⅝	31⅛	31⅝	31⅛
33⅞	28½	4‡	Freeport Tx	1400	33⅞	33¼	33½	33
			—G—					
55½	50¼	5	Gamewell	300	52	51½	52	53
2	1¼	..	Gardner M	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
8	5⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	300	5½	5½	5½	5½
64¼	57⅞	4‡	Gen Am Tk	400	64¼	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
34⅝	24¼	3	Gen Asphalt	600	34¼	33⅞	24	33½
8¼	6¾	..	Gen Bronze	400	7½	7½	7½	7½
34½	6½	..	Gen Cable	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
20	13½	..	Gen Cable A	200	19½	19½	19½	..
65	46	7	Gen Cable pf	50	50	49	49	50½
47	43⅝	8	Gen Elec	19400	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44½
13⅝	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	3000	12½	12	12	12½
83	47⅝	6	Gen Foods	4800	82⅛	81⅛	82	82½
89⅝	84	9	Gen G&E cv pf	100	89	88	88	84⅝
5⅞	3⅛	.30	Gen G&E 6%	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
91	75	8	Gen G&E 6%	10	91	91	91	90½
48⅝	43⅛	3†	Gen Mills	200	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	45⅛
97	94	6	Gen Mills pf	300	94	94	94	94

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 30	Jan. 29
34⅝	31	1	Gen Motors	43200	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	32⅝
54⅝	47½	3	Gen Mot pf	100	54½	54½	54½	54½
8⅛	7⅛	3	Gen O Ad'st	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
14⅝	11⅝	1	Gen Theater	18100	13⅝	13	13⅛	13⅛
7⅝	5⅝	..	Gen Ry Sig	100	6	6	6	6
9⅝	8⅛	..	Gen Realty	1500	8⅝	8	8⅛	8
64	54	4	Gen Realty pf ww	100	61	61	61	60¼
63⅝	46	4‡	Gen Refrac	3400	53⅝	50⅛	51	51
78	70	..	Gen Pr Ink pf	10	70	70	70	..
38⅝	31⅛	1.60	Gillette	8400	34⅛	34⅛	34⅝	34
69⅝	63½	8	Glidden pf	100	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	62
8⅝	5⅛	..	Gimbel Br	500	5	5	5	5
11⅝	8	..	Gliddan	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	10
8⅝	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	500	8	8⅛	8⅛	..
39⅝	31¼	2½	Gold Dust	9600	39¼	38½	38½	38⅝
85	81	3	Goodrich Ipf	400	82	81½	81½	81
47	38⅝	3	Goodyear	1000	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	40⅝
4⅝	2⅝	..	Graham-P	300	4½	4	4	4
17⅝	13⅝	2	Granby	100	16½	16¼	16¼	16½
17⅝	15¼	4	Goodrich	200	16⅝	16	16⅝	16¼
24⅝	19½	1‡	Grnad Silver	3300	23⅝	20⅝	22¼	21
15	10⅝	..	Grand Union	300	13	12	12	11½
33½	20	3	Granite City	500	22	21⅛	22	22
31⅝	25

MARKET FOR LIVE STOCK IS IRREGULAR

Fat Cattle Quotations Renew Strength Toward Close —Hog Prices Slide

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 30—Fat cattle prices advanced sharply early in the week at the Union Stock Yards here when receipts were light. The advance was lost on the midweek session, however, when supplies were excessive. A strong tone developed later. Hog prices were on the toboggan throughout the period. Strength ruled the lamb market, according to a report by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers and yearlings closed steady to 25 cents higher, kinds grading good and better showing the advance. Shippers were the most active, but orders were comparatively narrow, owing to continued sluggishness in the dressed beef market. Short-fed steers predominated, choice kinds being practically absent.

Yearling heifers were too plentiful and prices eased off weak to 25 cents while cows ruled steady to 25 cents higher. Bulls gained 10 to 15 cents and vealers closed steady.

The practical top on fed steers was $12, though a load of yearlings brought $13.25 and a part load $13.50. The bulk of the run cashed at $8 to $10.75, with a number of common and medium grades at $6.50 to $7.75. Light heifers sold mainly at $7 to $8, though a few brought $9 to $10.50. Fat cows bulked at $4.25 to $5.50, and all cutters at $3.25 to $3.75. Most medium bulls sold downward from $5, a few bringing $5.25 to $5.35. The practical top on vealers rested at $11 late, but as high as $12.50 was paid early in the period.

Hog prices broke 25 to 35 cents in the face of decreased liquidation, the very unsatisfactory condition of the fresh pork trade being the main bearish factor, along with decreased demand from all sources. The week's crest was $8.25 and the practical top stopped at $8 late. Most 140 to 180-pound weights turned at $7.75 to $7.90; 190 to 220-pound, $7.50 to $7.85; 230 to 260-pound, $7.15 to $7.40; 270 to 320-pound, $6.80 to $7.10; pigs, mostly $7.25 to $7.85; packing sows, $6.10 to $6.50.

Fat lambs gained 25 to 75 cents, choice grades up most, during a week of contracted supplies and broad demand. In fact, all classes of ovines reached new high levels for the season. Good and choice lambs scaling 94 pounds down bulked at $9 to $9.40, the top being $9.60. Heavier weights brought $8.50 to $9; native bucks, $7.75 to $8.50; throwouts, $6.50 to $7.50; fat ewes, $4 to $5.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	1½%
Commercial paper	3½@4	3%
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1¾	1¼@1¾
Four to six months	1¾@2½	1¾@2½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	.38⅝c	$ 38⅝c
Bar silver in London	13 9/16d	13 11/16d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$69,000,000	
Year ago today	82,000,000	$1,112,000,000
Balances	36,000,000	
Year ago today	38,000,000	141,000,000
F. R. bank credit	35,613,104	

Acceptance Market

30 days	1½@1⅜
60 days	1½@1⅜
90 days	1¼@1⅜
4 months	1⅜@1½
5 months	1¾@1⅝
6 months	1¾@1⅝

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	3	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	9
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.85½	$4.85 9-32	$4.8665
Cables	4.85¾	4.85 17-32	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅞	.0391⅞	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394½	.1394½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523½	.0523 5/16	.0526
Germany—mark	.2376½	.2376	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1406½	.1406½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2674½	.2674	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4021	.4021	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1747½	.1747½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2674	.2673¼	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121	.1121	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.6805
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1030	.1026	.193
Sweden—krona	.2677	.2676¼	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1933½	.1934	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅞	.0176⅞	.193
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol	.2425	.2437½	*
Shanghai—tael	.2937½	.3150	*
India—rupee	.3598	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4922	.4945	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sta Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.2678
	South America		
Argentina—peso	.3070	.3042	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0860	.0860	.1196
Chile—peso	.1206	.1205	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9962	.9737	.9737
Peru—pound	.3883	.3900	.40
Uruguay—peso	.6600	.6600	1.0342
	North America		
Canada—dollar	.99 11/16	.99 11/16	1.00

*Par unsettled.

SURVEY OF TRADE

The monthly sales survey by Standard Statistics issued today says that because of restricted ability to buy goods, trade during the next few months will continue at a less active level than was witnessed in February and March, 1930. The Survey says that "a good market is found for low-priced articles which are classed as necessities; collections continue slow, however, and care should be exercised in granting of credit. Executives may expect that in the aggregate accomplishments will fall at least 10 per cent below reported results for the first quarter of 1930."

COPPER 9¾c DELIVERED

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Custom smelters are willing to sell copper for domestic shipment at 9¾ cents delivered, but buyers are not anxious to take on more at this time and seem to be waiting for lower prices. While this is a drop in the nominal price of ¼ cent, custom smelters the last two days or so would have sold at 9¾ if they had received such a bid.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $7,792,423,000, a decrease of 21.6 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a like decrease—21.6 per cent.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:00 p. m.)

	High	Low
Allegheny 5s '44	87½	87
Allegheny 5s '49	83½	83½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	104⅝	104⅝
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	63	63
Am For Pow 5s	63½	63½
Am I G Chem 5½s of '49	66½	66½
Am Inter 5½s sv '49	91⅝	91⅝
Am Metals 5s	91⅝	91⅝
Am Smelting 5s '47	103	103
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅝	103⅝
Am T&T col 5s '46	106	106
Am T&T 5s '65	106⅝	106⅝
Am T&T sf 5s '60	107	107
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	77½	77½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98½	98½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101¼	101¼
B&O 1st 4s '48	97½	97½
B&O 4s JL&SWV div '41	97½	97½
B&O 4½s '33	101¼	100⅞
B&O 4½s cv	87	87
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	88	88
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60	81½	81½
Boston & Me 5s '33	100½	100½
Boston & Me 5s '67	100½	100½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	86	86
Buff Gen Elec 4½s	101	101
By Products 5½s C	103	103
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Cal Pet 5½s '38	101	101
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	88½	88½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98	97½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s	101	101
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	10[illegible]	103⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	104¾	104¾
Can North sf 7s '40	111¼	111
Can Pacific deb 4s	88½	88½
Can Pacific 4½s '46 perp	100⅝	100⅝
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	102½	102½
Can Pacific 5s '54	103½	103½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98½	98½
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	98	98
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	96½	96½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103½	103
Cen New Eng 4s	88	88
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	33¾	33¾
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99½	99½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	103⅞	103⅞
Ches & O 4½s D	100½	100½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	43	43
Chi M StP&Pac adj 5000	32½	32½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	88⅝	88½
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108	108
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	99½	99
Chi R&P 4½s cv	88¾	88¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	94½	94
Ci Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91½	91½
Cin Term 4½s	103½	103½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	103¼	103¼
Colonial Oil 5s	69⅝	69
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	98	98
Com Credit 5½s '32	96½	96½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96	95½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	104⅝	104⅝
Con Gas 5½s '45	105⅝	105⅝
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	42⅝	42⅝
Cuba Dom 5s '36	60	60
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	96⅞	96⅞
Detroit Ed 4½s	100½	100½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102⅝	102½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	106½	106½
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	103¼	103¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89	89
Dold Packing 6s '42	60½	60½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103¼	103
Erie 5s '67	81	81
Erie gen lien	76	76
Erie gen 7s	80	80
Fla East Coast 5s '74	24	24
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Gen Theater 6s	72	71½
Goodrich 6s	68	68
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	100½	100¼
Goodyear 5s '57	88	88½
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	106	105
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	99	98½
Great Northern 5½s '52	109	109
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111⅝	111
Gulf Mobile & No 5 '50	82	82
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	60	60
Hudson Coal 5s '62	60⅝	60⅝
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	77½	77½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	108⅝	108½
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	98½	98½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40 A	96½	96½
Inter Match Corp 8s rcts '47	91½	91½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	96	96
Int Hydro Elec 6s	90	89⅞
Int Paper 5s A '47	74½	74½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	83⅝	83
Int Tel & Tel 5s	83½	83½
Kan City P&L 4½s '36	96⅝	96⅝
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105⅝	105⅝
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79½	78
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	94	94
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103½	102
Lack Steel con 5s '50	103	103
L'Autaro 8s '54	57	56½
Leary Inc 6s '41	104	104
Louis Ark 5s	89½	89½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '53	104¾	104¾
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	96½	96½
McKesson & R 5½s	81	80½
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	101⅞	101¼
McCrory 5½s '41	93½	93½
Meade 6s '46	83½	83½
Mid Edison 4½s	106½	106½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102½	102½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	91¾	91¾
Mo Pac gen 5s '75	72	72
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100½	100⅝
N E T&T 4½s '61	106	106
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100½	100½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	101½	101½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108	107
NYC L Sh con 3½s '98	84½	84½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	89⅝	89⅝
NY GELH&P 5s '48	108	108
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	116⅝	116½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107¾	107¾
NY Tel 5s '41	106⅝	106⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	100½	100½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102¼	102¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C	97	97
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112	112
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106½	106½
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	96	96
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94	94
Otis Steel 6s '41	98	98
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104¾	104¾
Paramount Public 5½s	86¾	86¾
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	62½	62½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101½	101½
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	64	60
Penn Dixie C-C 8s '41	78	78
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	100½	100
Penn RR 4½s D	98½	97
Penn RR 5s '64	105¼	104¾
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109¾	109¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	106½	106½
Pere Marquette 4½s	98½	98½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	86¾	86
Phil Co 5s '67	99½	99
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	102½	102½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	80¾	80¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105½	105½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100½	99¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	74	73
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	86½	86½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102⅝	102½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	91	90½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	91	90
Purity Baking 5s '48	94½	94
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	96	95½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	94	94
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	88	87½
Richfield Oil 6s	67	65½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	95½	95½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100	100
Sav Fior & W 6s	104	104
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99⅝	99⅝
StL R&M&Pac 5s '55	47	47
StL & SF 4s A '50	87½	86⅞
StL & SF 4½s '78	82½	82½
StL & SF 5s B '50	101	101
StL SW 1st 4s '89	85⅝	85⅝
San Ant Arn P 1st 4s '43	94	94
Seabd AL con 6s '45	17⅞	17⅞
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	9⅝	9⅝
Shell Pipe 5s '52	91	91
Shell Union 5s '47	82½	81⅞
Shell Union 5s ct ww	85½	85
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	106	99¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	101⅞
Solvay 5s	97	97
So Pacific col 4s '49	94½	94
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96⅝	96
So Pacific 4½s '68	98	97¾
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	98⅝	98½
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100½	99⅞
So Ry gen 4s '56	87	86½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅞	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99½	99
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	63½	63½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	106
Ter RR Assn StL rfg 4s '53	93½	93½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105¼	105
Texas Corp 5s '44	99¾	99¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	99½	99½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	97¾	97½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	97¼	97¼
Tex & Pac 5s D	97¾	96½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	50½	50
Union El L & P 1st 5s '33	101⅝	101⅝
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99½	99½
Union Pacific 4s '68	92¾	92¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	96	96
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101¼	101
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	58	58
US Rubber 5s '4[illegible]	72	71⅝
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95	95
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102½	101¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	73¼	73¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	79	77⅝
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	40	40
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	107	106½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103¾	103¾
Wabash 5½s '75	101⅝	100⅝
Wabash 5s D	92	92
Walworth 6s '45	75	75
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	60¾	60
Warner Bros Pict 6s	88½	87⅝
West Pa Pow 5s B '56	105	104⅝
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	81	81
West Shore 4s 2361	81	81
Western Electric 5s '44	105	105
Western Maryland 4s '52	81	80½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	86	86
Western Pac 5s A '46	92½	92½
Western Un 6½s '36	108½	108½
Western Un 5s '60	102½	102½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	91	91
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	103
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	100
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103	102⅝
FOREIGN BONDS		
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	76¼	76¼
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	53	53
Antioquia 7s A '45	65	65
Antwerp 5s '58	99¾	99¾
Argentine 5½s '62	85	85
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	90⅝	90½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb' 61	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	90½	90½
Australia 4½s '27	83½	83½
Australia 5s '55	72½	72
Australia 5s '77	73½	72½
Austria 7s ctfs	94⅝	94½
Austria (Gov 7s '43	105	104½
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	100	100
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95½	95½
Belgium (King) 6s '28	103½	103
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106⅝	106⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113½	113½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106½	106½
Berlin 6s '58	72	71½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	72	72
Berlin Elec Et	96½	96½
Bolivia 7s '69	33⅞	33⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	58	54
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Brazil (Con M Rr) 7s '46	72	72
Brazil 6½s '26-27	64⅞	64⅞
Brazil 6½s '27-'37	64	64
Brazil (US) 8s '41	80	80½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	64½	63½
Bremen 7s '35	94⅝	94⅝
Brisbane 6s rcts	79⅝	79⅝
Brisbane 8s '58	87⅞	87⅞
Budapest (City) 6s '62	67½	67½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	68½	67½
Bulgaria 7½s '62	73½	73½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	85½	85½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101⅝	101⅝
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106¼	106¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	77½	77½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	85	84⅝
Chile (Bank) 8s '62	79	79
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	82	81½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	82	82
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	81	80
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	82	82
Chile (Rep) 7s '43	94½	94½
Chile (Rep) '42	81½	81½
Chilean Loan 7s	80	79½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '31 Oct	68½	68
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	68½	68½
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	80	80
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	78½	78½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	88½	88½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	80½	78⅝
Cundt (Rep) 6½s '50	59	58½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110½	110½
Danish Mun 8s A '46	107⅝	107⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	95	94⅝
Denmark (KIKm) 5½s '55	101	101
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105⅝
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97½	97½
Dresden 7s '45	85	83¾
Finland 5½s '58	81¼	81¼
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	85	84½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	94⅝	94⅝
Frankfort 6½s	73½	73½
French (Rep) 7s '49	120⅝	120⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	126	126
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	90	90
German 7s '49	100⅝	100½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	76	76
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	73¼	73¼
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	91	91
Germ Gen Elec 6s '45	97½	97½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	75	74½
Greek 6s '68	86½	86
Haiti (Rep) 6s '53	94½	94½
Hansa 6s ww	75	75
Helsingfors 6½s	85	85
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 A	87	87
Hungary Mun 7s '46	76	75⅝
Hungary Mun 7½s '48	86	85⅝
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	73	73
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	92½	92½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	89¾	88½
Italy (King) 7s '51	97⅞	97⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	92	91½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98¾	98¾
Jap (Emp Gov) 6½s '54	104½	104
Jap (Im Gov 5½s	93¼	93
Karstadt 6s '43	63	63
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	90⅞	90
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	86	86
Lombard El 7s '53 ww	86	86
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Meridionale El 7s '37	49¾	49¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	86½	85½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	58	58
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	58½	58
Montecatini 7s '37 xw	93⅞	93⅞
New South Wales 5s '57	65	64½
New South Wales 5s '58	65½	65⅝
Norway (King) 5s '63	101¼	101
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102⅝	102⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	105⅝	105⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	102
Norwegian El 5½s '57	100¼	100
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92	91½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97½	97¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101½	101½
Oslo G&E 5s '63	97⅝	97⅝
Ont Svc 5½s	91¾	91¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104½	104½
Paris-Lyons-Med Int ctf 7s '58	107	107
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	81	81
Peru 6s '60	38¾	38½
Peru 6s '61	38⅞	38½
Peru 7s '59	60	60
Poland 7s '47	79	79
Poland 8s '50	83½	83½
Prussia 6s	72	71½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	86½	86½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	95½	95½
Rhine Westphalia 5s '53	78⅝	78⅝
Rhine Westphalia 7s '45 ww	78	78
Rhinelbe 7s '46	85⅝	85⅝
Rhine Ruhr 6s	70	69½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	55⅝	55½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	79⅝	79⅝
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	63	63
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	55½	55½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	78¾	78½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87	86½
Royal Dutch 4s ww	90½	90½
Rumania 7s '59	77	77
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	101½	101
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	77	77
Sao Paulo (State) '40	82½	82½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	77	76½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	82	82
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	77	76½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	82	82
Saxon State 7s '45	84½	84½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	80	80
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92	91½
Shnyetsu El Pr 6½s '52	88¾	87
Siemens 6½s ct '51	94	93¼
Silesia Bk 6s '47	67	67
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	93	93
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105	105
Stettin (Prov) 7½s '46	73½	73½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105½	105½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105¾	105¾
Toho El Pow 6s '32	98¾	98¾
Toho El Pow 7s '55	97	97
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	80¾	80½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	92	91½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	88	87¾
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100	99¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅝	105½
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	105½	105½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	71	71
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	82½	80½
Uruguay (Rep) '64	82	82
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	95¼	95¼
Warsaw 7s '58	62	62
Westphalia El 6s '53	70	70
Wurtemberg 7s '56	84	84

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Jan30	Jan29
3½s '47	101.14	101.14	101.6	101.6	101.18	
1st 4¼s '47	102.15	102.15	102.10	102.10	102.13	
4th 4¼s '38	103.11	103.13	103.	103.1	103.10	
US 3¾s '43	102.	102.	101.16	101.16	102.	
US 3¾s '47	103.6	103.6	101.24	101.24	103.14	
US 3¾s'56	105.5	105.19	105.5	105.19	105.12	
US 4s '54	107.10	107.10	106.24	107.15	107.17	
US 4¼s '52	111.11	111.14	110.31	110.31	111.14	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 103.8 as 103 8-32.

DIVIDENDS

Westvaco Chlorine Products declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Crown Zellerbach Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 each on the preference A and B stocks, payable March 1, to stock of record Feb. 13.

Wagner Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 12.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record April 17, and $1.25 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 6.

DeLong Hook & Eye Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on common stock, payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 20.

Follansbee Bros. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on preferred, payable March 14 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Grand Union Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the $3 series convertible preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad declared the usual quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the preferred, and $80 on the common, both payable April 1 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Curtis Publishing Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Feb. 2, to stock of record Jan. 20.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.94⅝	$.96⅝	$1.34⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.80½	.82½	1.02⅝
Oats, No. 3 white	.43½	.43½	.52
Flour	4.75	4.70	6.30
Beef, family	19.00	19.00	22.00
Pork	28.50	28.50	28.50
Lard	.0905	.0925	.1065
Cotton, mid-up	.1045	10.55	.1625
Zinc	.0400	.0400	.0525
Iron	17.76	17.76	22.76
Steel, bil Pitt	30.00	30.00	34.00
Copper	.10	.10	.16
Tin	.3510	.3540	.3610
Rubber	.0611⅝	.0612⅝	.1518
Sugar	.0470	.0470	.0

MAINE

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(Continued)

Valentine Novelties
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Special Heart-Shaped Boxes of Flowers and Plants.
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We endeavor to meet every demand of the perfectly gowned woman for all occasions.

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Baked Beans and Brown Bread
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We have all the necessities and luxuries for your February parties.
Candies, Salted Nuts, Fancy Biscuit, Olives, Fancy Pickles, Preserved Fruit and Fruit Punches.
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Incorporated
(The Little Shop With the Green Door)
Exclusive Styles Always Moderately Priced With Personal Service
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All printed matter, from name cards, letter heads, billheads, envelopes, programs and window cards to and including small catalogs.
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Prest Finish is our new service which costs little, if any, more than Rough Dry or Machine Ironed, and yet gives you your clothing ready-to-wear and beautifully finished. The installation of new presses makes this service possible. Try it.
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It will pay you to see this line before buying elsewhere
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"The Store with the Jade Green Front"

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NOW ON—
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give thorough cleansing and satin smoothness
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Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving—Marcel and Finger Waving—Haircutting—Shampooing—Manicuring—Facials

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON
(Continued)

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture Repairing and Refinishing
BOX SPRINGS MADE
20 Years Serving Back Bay People
Estimates Free.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR FEBRUARY
HERBERT McCOY
20 CAMBRIA STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Ken 0014
In Front of Massachusetts Avenue Station

CLEARANCE SALE
Substantial Reductions on All Merchandise
Mabel B. Howard
CORSETIERE
Costume Jewelry, Hosiery and Handkerchiefs.
Greeting Cards for All Occasions.
KENMORE 0773 OPEN EVENINGS
383A HUNTINGTON AVENUE

TELEPHONE LIBERTY 6874
Advance Spring dresses and coats for the miss, matron and half sizes for little women. All newer colors in latest style. Prices $18.75 to $39.50.
Mason Apparel Shop
Ladies' & Misses' Coats, Dresses
DEXTER BUILDING 7th Floor — 453 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON, MASS.

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Former Location Beacon Jeweler
Watchmaker and Jeweler
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COSTUMES and WIGS
for all occasions, pageants, masquerades, operas, etc.
FOR RENTAL
Historic Costumes for Plays a Specialty.
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SHOE REPAIRING
HAT CLEANING
Shoes Colored to Match Dresses
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JOHN P. HUGHES
BOBBING AND PERMANENT WAVE
SPECIALTY SHOP
All Branches of Hairdressing
216 TREMONT STREET

FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
August
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At Mass. Subway Station Tel. KENmore 6829

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

Anna E. Whittemore
Ladies' Hairdresser
Marcel and Permanent Waving
Artistic Bobbing — *Manicuring*
Facials — *Hair Goods*
120 Boylston Street Room 501 Dev. 7808

Special Facial Work
Without use of hot or cold water.
I give my personal attention to each customer.
REMOLA CREAMS AND FACE POWDER
RENA M. BLOOD
508 LITTLE BLDG. Tel. Han. 8342

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Entire stock of dresses, gowns and sportwear reduced to bargain prices. You are invited to take advantage of this extraordinary dress sale. Open evenings.
SYMPHONY FASHION SHOPPE
272 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Alice W. Richardson
Joan Lincoln
ALL BRANCHES OF HAIRDRESSING
PERMANENT WAVING
236 Huntington Ave., Boston Ken. 6159

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Fudge, Salted Nuts, etc.
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Aspinwall 5000
Safety—Service—Satisfaction

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Quality—Service
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MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

DOW RADIO CO. INC.
230 HARVARD ST.
BROOKLINE
at COOLIDGE CORNER
GENERAL MOTORS RADIO
OUR USUAL SERVICE
REPAIRS
INSTALLATIONS
ON ALL RADIOS
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In Brookline
It's
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 HARVARD ST. Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

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EDWIN R. SAGE CO.
BRATTLE ST.
HARVARD SQ.
Sage's annual mid-winter canned food sale now in progress offers you real values. See the famous College Inn canned foods demonstrated beginning Monday, Feb. 12.

57
VARIETIES

Frank P. Merrill Company
1673 Mass. Ave.
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HEAT
with Anthracite
DELIVERIES ANYWHERE IN GREATER BOSTON
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
HIGHLAND COAL CO.
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SOM. 1020

New Line of
KITCHEN FURNISHINGS
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
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Books, Stationery, House Furnishings, Men's Furnishings, and Clothing
Harvard Coöperative Society
(Harvard Square)

CAMBRIDGE TRUST CO.
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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVENUE, NORTH CAMBRIDGE

Brattle Square Florists
29 BRATTLE ST.
Univ. 10116
Members F. T. D.
FLOWERS for ALL OCCASIONS
Gomati Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
37 BRATTLE ST.
Univ. 4188

Ford
NEW CARS
USED CARS
LIVE SERVICE
Cambridge Authorized Dealer
Harvard Automobile Co.
1236 MASS. AVENUE HARVARD SQUARE

UNIVERSAL
PERCOLATORS : TOASTERS : IRONS
CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE COMPANY
699 MASS. AVE. Univ. 6126

Colburn—Jeweler
Watch, Clock, Jewelry, Repairing
DIAMONDS RESET
10 BOYLSTON STREET, HARVARD SQUARE

CRIMSON TAILORS and DRY CLEANERS
We Specialize in Ladies' Tailoring
149 MT. AUBURN ST. Univ. 3689
WE CALL AND DELIVER

SALE
The HARVARDASHERY
HARVARD SQUARE

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DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work called for and delivered in
Allston Dedham Jamaica Plain Norwood
Back Bay Dorchester Medfield Quincy
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MASSACHUSETTS

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Exceptional Offer
Sheets and Pillow Cases
Lockwood Sheets, 81x99; Dwight Anchor Sheets (Perkins ticket), 72x99; Fine count percale sheets, 72x108; Ivory sheets, 63x99.
$1.29 each
Fine count Percale Pillow Cases, 42x36; Dwight Anchor Pillow Cases, 45x38½.
3 for $1.00

Baylin's
Fashion Fur Shop
300 MAIN STREET Depot Square
American Wombat Fur Coats
$75 value, special at $15.00

F. L. Drury & Sons Co.
Phone 1410 800 MAIN ST.
We are showing early Spring styles in felt and straw combinations in all the wanted colors.
Prices $1.95 to $4.95
ROYAL HAT SHOP
349 Main Street

Schadlich's Market
Choice Meats—Fish Vegetables
72 GREEN STREET Tel. 586

LESURE
the FLORIST
Member Florist Telegraphic Delivery Association
5 Putnam Street Phone 848-W

Final week of our Birthday Celebration Sale
MILLER CLOTHING CO.
223-7 MAIN STREET Opposite Depot

Fitchburg Coal Company
We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

We use Ivory Soap exclusively and guarantee satisfaction at the
Palace Steam Laundry
342-344 Broad St. Tel. 1041

Exclusive Agents for Irving Drew's
ARCH REST SHOE
Sizes 2½ to 10—Widths AAA to EE
GEORGE BROS.
386 Main Street, Corner Mill

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Plants and Cut Flowers for All Occasions
219 MAIN STREET Tel. 415

GRUENER'S HARDWARE
Valspar Finishes
85 MAIN STREET

Wilson Tire Co., Inc.
GOODYEAR
Sales and Service
Batteries and Battery Service
GAS and OIL
MORAN SQUARE Tel. 2575

Harper Method Shop
IDA P. HOUGHTON, Proprietor
Frederics Permanent Wave
Shampoo—Marcel—Finger Wave
Manicure
THE JOHNSONIA Tel. 3430

Special Baby Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs
CLOVER HILL FARMS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Tel. 737

RICE & CO.
Our Polly Over Half a Century
QUALITY and INTEGRITY
Jewelers and Stationers
350 Main St., between Goodwin's & Rich's

GLOUCESTER

The BOSTON STORE
WILLIAM G. BROWN CO.
Park Building 268 Main Street
The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
Twenty-Nine Departments
Located on Five Floors

GREENFIELD

BALL'S MARKET
11 SCHOOL STREET
Fancy Meats and Groceries
Free Delivery in Greenfield and Deerfield

Groceries, Meat, Fish
Vegetables and Fruit
FRANK N. LYMAN
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Greenfield, Mass.

HONEST VALUES
SHOES
SOLBY-MONTAGUE CO.
312 MAIN STREET, GREENFIELD, MASS.

WILSON'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
SERVICE COURTESY—SATISFACTION
GREENFIELD, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS

GREENFIELD
(Continued)

Mattie K. Lyons & Son
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
Farm and City Property for Sale & Exchange
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Office: 23 Wells Street Tel. 1189
GREENFIELD, MASS.

Home Made Ice Cream
Choice Candy
CORSIGLIA'S
2 STORES
349 Main St. 24 Federal St.

HOLYOKE

Sport Skirts
$1.98
Wool Tweed Skirts, splendidly tailored—brown, tan, green, red, blue or black and white.
Sizes 26 to 34.
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A. Steiger & Company

NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factor
Agent for the
Arnold Glove Grip Shoes

Good Clothes for Every Man
Quality by KUPPENHEIMER
Agents for KNOX HATS
DUNBAR-MURRAY, Inc.
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys
HIGH STREET AT SUFFOLK Tel. 1240

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Month-End and Stocktaking Sales!
Two great events merge into one tomorrow, offering the thrifty most unusual values.
CHERRY & WEBB CO.
LAWRENCE, MASS.

Candy Hearts Made for
Valentine's Day
Decorated and Plain Red Heart Boxes Packed to Order
Junkins the Candy Maker
437 ESSEX STREET, LAWRENCE, MASS.

LAWRENCE BINDERY COMPANY
PRINTING
RULING
BINDING
10 Amesbury Street Phone 25939

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THIRD ANNIVERSARY and Clearance Sale
February 2nd to 21st, inclusive
Giftware, including Pottery, Glassware, Novelties & Pewterware, reduced 20%.
Wrist Watches for men and women—reduced 10%. Metal Bracelets to match—reduced 20%.
Beads and Necklaces
Were 1.00 to 1.50—Now 79c
Were 2.00 to 3.50—Now 1.79
MANY OTHER REAL BARGAINS
FORREST E. KING
JEWELER
1745 MASS. AVE. LEXINGTON

The New Spring
Excella Patterns
Now in Stock
Baker's

Don't Forget to Feed the Wild Birds
Special mixture for Wild Birds.
12c lb; 10 lbs. $1.00
Sunflower Seeds, best whole, 15 lb.
"Most Everything in the Hardware and Paint Line."
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
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Lexington Fruit Co.
FRUITS—VEGETABLES
Baldwin Apples, 6 lbs. for 25c
Fresh Strawberries, 69c
Alligator Pears Basket Fruit to Order
Open Evenings *Free Delivery*
Tel. 0789 1740 MASS. AVENUE

Pure Dye All Silk
Flat Crepes now 98c
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ADVANCE STYLE *in* SPRING APPAREL
Closing out Children's Hosiery at cost
Miss Christine Maclean
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ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
General Electric Radio
Lamps—Appliances
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EGG FARM
Robert P. Trask, Owner Ph. Lexington 1289
The Best Place to Buy Fresh Dressed POULTRY and New Laid EGGS
Deliveries throughout Greater Boston

Skates, Saws, Axes, Hatchets, Scissors, Knives Sharpened.
Bicycles, Baby Carriages and Velocipedes Repaired, Retired.
ARTICLES TO BE REPAIRED SEE US.
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JOSEPH H. FISKE
1906 Massachusetts Ave., Lexington, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

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February
Furniture Sale
20% Discount
on our entire stock of up-to-date Home Furnishings
A. E. O'HEIR & CO.
15 HURD STREET

Morse & Beals
FLORIST
14 KEARNY SQUARE Phone 4400

Dale
JEWELER
LOWELL, MASS.
131 CENTRAL STREET

LYNN

If Your Good Taste Exceeds Your Income
We should like to have you visit our furniture show rooms. We would like you to see how many, many beautiful pieces of furniture are well within your means.
W. B. GIFFORD
99 MARKET STREET, LYNN

Our Winter
Clearance Sale
is now in progress
Goddard Cheney
MARKET STREET, LYNN

J. B. & W. A. LAMPER, Inc.
COAL
3 CENTRAL SQUARE
Tel. Bks. 7129—7128

We Have a Service Suitable for Every Household
Whyte's Enterprise Laundry
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.

Men's
Complete Furnishings at
A. W. LONVAL
Breakers 1654 385 UNION ST.

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Joslin's
Saturday is last day of Mill and Factory Sale
MALDEN SQUARE

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
An excellent assortment of hats, especially priced at $5.00.
147 PLEASANT ST. Tel. 0631-W Malden

William A. Sullivan
Florist
Variety of Fresh Cut Flowers Daily
Decorating a Specialty
300 PLEASANT ST. Malden 4680

Permanent Waving
EUGENE — REALISTIC
Including Shampoo and Finger Wave
RUTH E. ASH
BEAUTY CULTURE
442 MAIN STREET Tel. 2797

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Mystic Laundry Co.
448 High St., West Medford
Damp Wash—Flat Work
Thrifty Service
"Medford's Largest Fast-Growing Laundry"
Mystic 3121-W

HI-HEAT
Imported Anthracite
Is Unexcelled for Every Use
TRY ONE TON
GLENDALE COAL CO.
47 MEDFORD STREET, CHARLESTOWN
Tel. Charlestown 1107

MISS DESMOND
DRESSES, COATS and MILLINERY
17 Main Street Medford — 12 Medford Street Arlington

THE SHOP UNIQUE
GIFTS
451 Common St., Belmont
35 Salem St., Medford
651 Mass. Ave., Arlington
552 Main St., Winchester

GIFTS — *LINGERIE*
The RAYE HAT SHOP
(E. Raye Abbotz, Proprietor)
39 Salem Street, Medford Square
COSTUME JEWELRY—HOSIERY

W. F. LEAHY & CO.
Agents for
Lamson-Hubbard
HATS AND CAPS
30-32 Main Street Medford Square

TEA ROOM — MID-DAY LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA DINNER
Sunday Dinner served from 12:30 to 3 p. m.
For reservations phone Mystic 3088
43 Salem Street, Opp. Medford Theatre

Established 1892
J. C. MILLER, JR.
Job Printing
7 Laurist Place, Medford, Mass.
Telephone Mystic 0750

MASSACHUSETTS

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Specialties in
Ice Cream and Candy
for VALENTINE DAY
HERBERT W. HOPKINS
494 MAIN STREET Tel. 0710

HIGH GRADE FUEL OIL
Beech, Birch and Maple
Fire Place Wood
PROMPT SERVICE
C. B. & F. H. GOSS, Inc.
Telephone 0794—0795

C. E. BLACK
"The store of quality and service"
The oldest GROCERY in Melrose
Estb. 1868 Emerson Four Corners
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Willey's Inc.
UNION STREET *at* 250
Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses

OLSON & APPLEBY
General Contractors
Houses, Mills, Stores and Alterations and Repairs

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Ice Cream Parlors
Light Lunches
Cake, Pastries, Candies
Grade "A" Milk
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
J. T. Fernandes, Prop.
596 PLEASANT STREET
Formerly Bates Kirby Co.

Insist on
DAVIDSON'S MacGREGOR BRAND SCOTCH HAM
J. DAVIDSON & SON
1663 Purchase Street

MONARCH
Food Products
JAMES E. LILLEY
271 Cedar St., Corner of Parker

The PRINT SHOP
The Greeting Card Shop of the City
Cards for All Occasions
Hand Carved Frames, Party Favors

"FRIENDLY SERVICE"
MICHAUD'S Inc.
Clothing and Furnishings
233 UNION STREET

Mitchell's Dairy
MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
167 Mt. Vernon St. Tel. 3303

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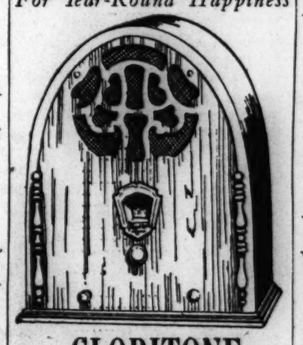
for Your Property or Car
REAL ESTATE
CHASE & LUNT, Inc.
86 PLEASANT STREET

NEWTON

For Year-Round Happiness



A New GLORITONE *Radio*
$49.95—Complete with Tubes
Moore & Moore
361 CENTRE ST. New No. 0201

The NEWTON NATIONAL BANK
A Friendly, Independent Bank for All the Newtons
384 CENTRE STREET, NEWTON

WILSON BROS.
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Monarch and Hatchet Brand
Canned Goods
Kitchen Utensils

PIANO TUNING and REPAIRING
SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
73 CAPITOL STREET, WATERTOWN
Middlesex 1006

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Shop in the Shop Where Everybody Shops
BOND'S CONVENIENCE SHOP
Dry Goods and Notions
Agents for Bailey Cleansing
Bray Block Newton Centre — Telephone Cen. New. 1027-J

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Fine Shoes
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QUALITY FLOWERS — QUALITY SERVICE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

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BUILDER
HARDWARE and INSURANCE
1170 WALNUT STREET Cen. New. 0443
NEWTON HIGHLANDS

P. I. MERRY
43 HARRISON ST.
CEN. NEW. 4177
PHOTOGRAPHER

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Newton Rose Conservatories
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery
A. P. CALDER, *Proprietor*
Plants and Flowers for All Occasions
Harz Mountain Canaries—Cages
329 NEWTONVILLE AVENUE
New. No. 0404 Res. (Night) 4474-J

Paramount FRUIT CO.
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Fancy Fruits—Vegetables
S. S. Pierce—Hatchet Canned Goods

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FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
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NONANTUM COAL CO.
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COAL—COKE—WOOD
Deliveries in all the Newtons
Watertown Belmont Waverley

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285 WALNUT STREET New. No. 0848
Meats—Fruits—Vegetables
Fancy Groceries
WRIGHT'S SILVER POLISH

Come and See Shop
318 WALNUT STREET
VALENTINES
Humorous—Serious—Dainty—Romantic
One for every kind of sweetheart
VALENTINE DAY for a PARTY
Everything here to make it a success

WEST NEWTON

C. A. STIMETS
GOLD MEDAL
Kitchen Tested Flour
(15 All Star Recipes in every sack)
1286 Washington Street, West Newton
Telephones: West Newton 0360, 0361

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HILL BROTHERS
Dollar Saving Days
Friday and Saturday
10% Discount on All Merchandise
& Not Specially Priced

PITTSFIELD

Eagle
White Shirts
$5.00 Shirts $3.50 - 3 for $10.00
$3.50 Shirts $2.50 - 3 for $7.00
$2.50 Shirts $1.75 - 3 for $5.00
C. H. CUTTING CO.
135-137 NORTH STREET

Walk-Over
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Hosiery and Neckwear
Walk-Over Shoe Store
126 NORTH STREET

For Breakfast
White Rose Tomato Juice
3 No. 1 Cans, 29c
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
TRULY A GREAT PLACE TO TRADE
OUR DELIVERY SERVICE IS FOR YOU

Complete
Home Furnishers
D. J. SHAW, Mgr.
Where you can buy in confidence. Good Values. But never at the expense of Good Quality.
ATHERTON FURNITURE CO.
297 North Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

Have You Ever Tried Our Fresh Churned
CREAMERY BUTTER
It Has a Distinguished Sweet Cream Flavor
GRAND UNION
"THE BEST FOR LESS"

JEWELRY GIFTS
for All Occasions
RAINEY & MERRY
JEWELERS 23 NORTH STREET

W. H. Shedd & Son
Plumbing and Heating
730 Tyler Street Tel. 2175

Heinz Tomato Ketchup
17c and 25c
We also carry Heinz Tomato Juice
WM. RAYNER & SON
GROCERS 37 Stoddard Ave. Tel. 340

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PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

The Flower Shop INC.
40 PENN STREET
Pittsfield's Flowerphone—1140

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
Resources Eleven Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

QUINCY

Commercial Investment Foreign Travel Checks Certfs. Deposit Wills & Trusts — Savings Safe Deposit Women's Night Deposit Christmas, T&V. Clubs
Oldest—Strongest—Largest Commercial Bank in "The Granite City"
3 Banks for You:
QUINCY—Granite Trust Building
WOLLASTON—Post Office Building
NORTH QUINCY—Next Regent Theatre

Furniture at Retail
Warehouse Prices
We Sell Fine Furniture for Less
Deliveries Everywhere
ROBERT H. STEARNS FURNITURE CO.
180 OLD COLONY AVE. Wollaston

QUINCY TRUST CO.
1486 Hancock St., Quincy
651 Hancock St., Wollaston
415 Hancock St., Norfolk Downs
Commercial Department, Savings Department
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

THE PED-ARCHO SHOE
Arch-Supporting Combination Last
ALSO
HOLEPROOF HOSIERY
REMICK'S THE SAFE STORE QUINCY

VALENTINES
including the Old-Fashioned
Penny Dreadfuls
Children's Valentines at 1 cent to 2 cents each.
H. A. FRINK CO., 7 Cliveden St.
Near the Quincy Theatre

Titus Fish Market
Quality Fish for Thirty Years
MONARCH FOOD PRODUCTS
MEATS and VEGETABLES
13 Beale St., Wollaston Granite 0039

TYPEWRITERS and OFFICE SUPPLIES
Remington, Royal and Corona Portables
Greeting Cards—Dennison's Goods
McKENZIE'S
3 TEMPLE STREET Tel. Granite 8131

College Inn Products
"The World's Finest Foods"
TRY THEM TODAY
GAMBLE'S MARKET
1561 HANCOCK STREET Granite 8800

ENNA JETTICK
NEW FALL STYLES
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET
"A Good Place to Buy Good Shoes"

SHIP'S HAVEN
Restaurant and Food Shop
Reservations Made for Special Parties
29-31 Temple Street Granite 3698

RADIO
Stromberg-Carlson—Victor
General Electric—Atwater Kent
Sales and Service
HARRY G. MARCH
1590 HANCOCK ST. Granite 4240

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Jewelry, Silver, Glass
Telechron Clocks, Bulova Watches
1482 HANCOCK STREET Granite 2724-W

The Modern Woman says: "I LET THE OLD COLONY LAUNDRY DO IT. IT GIVES MORE TIME FOR CULTURE."
Phone GRAnite 5000

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Ave.
Wollaston
Granite 0839
A RELIABLE PLACE TO TRADE

READING

Cummings & Chute Inc.
QUALITY COAL
BUILDING MATERIALS
Prompt Delivery Tel. Woburn 0800

TORRE'S
Almond Butter Crunch
We Make Our Own
READING SQUARE

VAN ALSTINE'S
MAIN and HAVEN STS. READING, MASS.
Telephone: Reading 0081
Toys, China, Gift Shop, Hardware
Lending Library

BOWSER & CO.
WAKEFIELD, MASS.
350 Dozen Men's Collars at 50c Dozen
Entire Stock of a Boston Wholesale House
High Grade Quality Laundered or Soft, 50c doz.

ROSLINDALE

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
84 Auburn Street, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

SALEM

Naumkeag Trust Co.
GENERAL BANKING and TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS
Savings Department and Safe Deposit
217 ESSEX STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: QUEEN CATHERINE PARR.

Where: England.

When: 1512-1548.

Why famous: The sixth and last wife of Henry VIII, the first Protestant Queen of England. She was born at Kendal Castle, Westmoreland, which fortress had been in the possession of her family from Norman times. Her father, Sir Thomas Parr, since he held certain high offices at court, was often in residence there. The child was left entirely to the care of her mother, that lady being excellently qualified to foster her child's natural abilities. Catherine thus read and wrote Latin and Greek; she had no less than a mastery of her own English tongue; she was a skilled needlewoman. Before Catherine became Queen, she had been twice married to men of mature years who were fathers of grown children; and all this took place before she was 20.

It was probably during her second widowhood and while she was courted by Sir Thomas Seymour, that Catherine was converted to Protestantism. Someone referred to her at that time as the "grave, learned and devout Lady Latimer," to whose house came Miles Coverdale and in whose chamber of state daily sermons were preached. Catherine seems to have embraced the doctrines of the Reformation quite sincerely and out of a deep conviction, because she was willing to risk her life for her faith. Marrying such a King as Henry was no light undertaking and, as matters shaped themselves, the one great danger which overtook Catherine as Queen was the threat of the charge of heresy on the score of her religion.

Upon her marriage with the King, Catherine became for the third time a stepmother. Miraculously, with tact and affection, she treated the King's children, Mary and Elizabeth and little Edward; through her their rival interests were reconciled and the princesses recovered their standing at court. During most of their life together, even the fickle and excitable Henry continued to value the virtues of his Queen. While he was absent on his French campaign, she ruled most ably as Queen Regent. Henry found that here was a woman whom he needed—a person of amiable temper and sound sense. Left a widow for the third time, Catherine, in retirement at her Thames-side house at Chelsea, received and acceded to the advances of her former suitor, Sir Thomas Seymour.

A Word a Day

Schedule

This word is applied to a printed or formal list, often a catalogue or inventory attached to a larger document, as a schedule of debts affixed to a will, etc.

The word comes to us from the Latin *schedula*, "a small leaf of paper" (obviously for notations), diminutive form of *scheda*, "a strip of papyrus" (the "paper" of the ancients).

Sched'-ule is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced as though spelled sked'-ule, in which the *e* is as in *get*, *u* as in *unite*. Observe, but avoid so far as possible the tendency to slur a *j* into the second syllable. (British usage is now commonly shed'-ule.)

"The train traveled according to schedule."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

In Lighter Vein

Installment Celebration

"Come along tonight; we have a triple celebration."

"What is that?"

"It is our silver wedding. We have paid the last installment on our wedding furniture, and we are christening the new furniture that we are purchasing on the hire system, and which will be paid for by the time we reach our golden wedding."—*Ulk* (Berlin).

Common Complaint

"I believe William thinks I'm nothing but a charwoman."

"Oh, don't mind, dear. My husband complains about his toast, too."

Club Chat

"Well, I'm cutting my own salary this year."

"I'm getting married myself."

Unarmed!

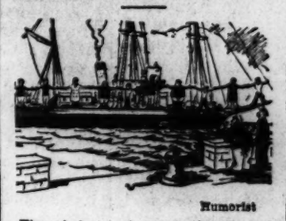
"Darling, would this be a good time to ask your father for your hand?"

"Yes, dear, he's sitting in the kitchen now in his stocking feet."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Before and After

He: "I'll make a little money first, then perhaps we'll get married."

She: "After that, I suppose I'll have to make a little money last."



Humorist

The whaler's return; or the one that just got away.

A Quotation for Today

HE IS not only idle who does nothing, but he is idle who might be better employed.—SOCRATES.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Little Drops of Water'

Toronto, Ont.

THE civic employees of Toronto recently listed the names of those on the city pay roll who were willing to have, for the next six months, 1 per cent deducted from their regular salary. This money is being distributed by the "welfare department" of the city which is in touch with families who are feeling the hardships of unemployment.

These small amounts spared by each individual made a total of about $1700 for the month of December.

Odds and Ends

Dutch Dairies

The average yearly milk production in the dairies of the Netherlands is 10,000 pounds per cow as compared with 4000 pounds in the United States.

Bilingual Legislature

On account of the large Spanish-speaking population of New Mexico all speeches in English in the House of Representatives are translated into Spanish, while the speeches in Spanish are repeated in English.

Ancient Butter Making

In ancient days butter was made by jolting cream in skin bags or gourds carried on the backs of donkeys, or dragged after a galloping horse; this method is still in use in some Oriental countries.

Brevities

New York Evening Post: One of the lesser movie officials insists that the 10-cent motion picture will soon be with us again. The trouble is, however, that they'll continue to charge $1 for it.

Milwaukee Sentinel: A good locomotive, it is reported, can be bought for $100,000. But, of course, there is the upkeep.

Arkansas Gazette: The three-toned motor horn may be referred to as a toot ensemble.

The Children's Corner

Huttee Boy Discovers "Who"

WHEN Huttee Boy woke from his nap after the long, hard trek through the Jungle stripped bare by the locust, he was so happy to find himself again in the cool shade of green trees that he squealed with joy. He was all ready for a frolic. Hi fat little elephant feet seemed to have springs in them. They wanted to dance and run and jump and kick and cut all the capers that fat little elephan feet are capable of. His baby elephant trunk lashed about in search of mischief and his big elephant ears spread wide to hear any fun that might be in the air.

And all about him were capering the other jungle children. Everybody was ready for a frolic.

The young bison was prancing about on its hind feet, eager to lead in the fun. The three little bears were playing tag like puppies. Kangar and Garoo, the Kangaroo twins, were having one of their jolly boxing matches, while the young giraffes waved their long necks about as if beating time for music.

From the branches of the trees swung the monkeys, some by their arms and others by their tails. One of the monkeys leaped to the head of a giraffe and slid down its long, long, spotted neck, and down its sloping, spotted back and off its neat, spotted tail to the ground.

The other monkeys chuckled, "Whoopee, hooray!" and followed the first monkey down the long, spotted slide.

"That's a grand idea!" squeaked the chipmunks and squirrels. Up the trees frisked the furry little rascals and down the long spotted giraffe slide.

With a grand flourish of his trunk, Huttee Boy picked up one of the three little bears, saying, "You are so fond of the muddy, slippery slide, see how you like this dry one," and set the chubby little fellow on the neck of a giraffe.

"Me, too. Me, too," cried the other two roly-poly little bears. So Huttee Boy swung them to the neck of the giraffe. And how the three droll little fellows did grin and squeal with joy as they went scooting down the long spotted slide!

Now all this time Huttee Boy had been thinking, Who will tell me where my mother is, where my mother is, where my mother is? Who will tell me where Mem Saheb Elephant is? Who? Who?

The thought of his mother made him so happy that he squealed right out loud, "Who will tell me where my mother is? Who will tell me where Mem Saheb Elephant is?"

The other Jungle children shouted, "We will, we will. Look behind you."

And sure enough, right behind him was his mother calmly grazing as if nothing at all had happened. And behind her and all about were the rest of the herd, eating their dinner, just as if Huttee Boy had never been lost and as if there never had been a rain of locust.

When Mem Saheb Elephant saw the Jungle children frisking about so lively and saw the surprised look on her little son's face, the laugh, which she kept in her trunk, hopped out and went skipping about merrily.

Huttee Boy grunted and said, "That takes care of the two questions for my ears. So now all 20 of my questions are answered and I don't know much more than I did before. Humph!"

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog

Birds and Beasts Puzzle

The names of three birds and three animals are hidden away. The words as shown are each made up of half of the name of a bird and half of the name of an animal. Can you rearrange them?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Flower Puzzle:

Hollyhock, dandelion, geranium, arbutus, nasturtium, aster, lilac, tulip, daisy, violet, rose, lily, phlox, pink, iris, four o'clock, fuchsia, salvia.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Mr. Coolidge Condemns the Cash Bonus

ABOVE the chorus of condemnation of the proposition for immediate payment of bonus certificates to American World War veterans, the voice of Calvin Coolidge rises with that clearness and brevity long characteristic of his public utterances. His comment on the proposition is basically satirical, although not written in any tone of satire. He remarks that if only the distribution of some three billions of public money among the veterans of the World War "were necessary to make good times probably we now should have our greatest peace-time prosperity, for the amount of money being paid out by all our governments is the greatest on record."

That statement should give the proponents of this distribution cause for thought. Certainly there never need be any sort of commercial depression in future if all that is necessary to obviate it is for the federal or state governments to borrow all available moneys and distribute them among the people.

Should the liberal supporters of the cash bonus stop to consider the matter, they might find perplexity in the fact that the money to distribute has to be borrowed. It is not in the National Treasury at present. The indications are that the year's revenues, even without this wholesale distribution of funds, will show a deficit. The Treasury would have to go to the banks; the banks would have to go to the people. As the former President suggests, "Anyone familiar with governmental finance knows that borrowing increases the burden on production and is a wasteful process. The future is already overmortgaged. We need to conserve, retrench and reduce expenses to income."

The banks that would be stripped of their borrowable funds to support this governmental issue of bonds would then be in no position to aid in the revival of business as the upturn progresses. The veterans who might receive liberal supplies of cash would spend it with liberality, and for a time force up the price of commodities and living costs. But the end of such a brief period of inflation would find living costs still high, the supply of funds from the public treasury exhausted, and the financial agencies of the nation handicapped in their effort to reawaken and to stimulate legitimate business.

As an economic measure the proposition is a phantasmagoria. It is, as Mr. Coolidge says, an effort "to lift ourselves by our financial bootstraps." If there were anything in the proposition of making a people rich by spending all the money in its treasury and exhausting the government credit in an effort to secure more for the same purpose, why limit the distribution to veterans alone? If the reckless scattering of $3,000,000,000 among a favored class of the community is good economics, why not double the expenditure and the number of those who would profit by it?

Every financial authority, whether speaking from the Treasury Department, from the Senate, or from the offices of banks and insurance companies, condemns this proposition roundly. There is every assurance that if, in a moment of demagogy, Congress should enact the law, the President will veto it. He can hardly express the reasons for veto with greater clarity than those set forth by Mr. Coolidge in the last paragraph of his newspaper article on the subject:

> What the veterans gave cannot be measured in money. It was priceless. Both paying a cash bonus and borrowing money to revive business are part of the same delusion that the people can rely on the Government alone to furnish salvation.

At Last, to See America First

AMERICAN beauty now gives substantial promise of emerging from behind the billboards. Those millions of motorists desirous of seeing America first seem finally to be in a fair way to succeed.

It is not that those gaudy rectangular splashes of color along the nation's highways have suddenly melted away to reveal a countryside of shy and unsuspected beauty. But billboards are dwindling under a steadily rising tide of public antipathy to them, legislative limitations upon them and voluntary disuse of them.

Highway and motor vehicle officials have developed a clever and disconcerting argument against the billboard on the ground that it distracts the driver's attention. If it commands the motorist's intense concentration for a sufficient time to be effective advertising, then it takes his eyes from the road for an interval that may prove hazardous in these days of high-speed travel. From the opposite standpoint, it would appear that, if it does not thus command the driver's attention, then it is not effective advertising.

Regarding the counter argument that highway beautification likewise might be criticized as distractive, these officials believe the average tourist slows down to see a beautiful landscape, but takes the billboards "on the fly."

This double-edged attack from officials and the public is finding its reflection in court decisions in billboard litigation. Heretofore, the judicial attitude has been influenced to a considerable extent by the thought that opposition to billboards was an æsthetic fetish of the few, and that to deny the farmer the right to rent a part of his land as a billboard site was to deprive him unduly of the use of his property.

Thus, before the opposition of federal and state officials on the one hand and a more articulate public sentiment on the other, the billboard is receding from its conspicuous and unsightly rôle.

At last, motorists may be able actually to see America first.

The Lamb Defies the Lion

THE other day a meek, wistful little man clad in a homespun loin cloth sat cross-legged in a stone-flagged room in Bombay, and defied the British Empire. The spectacle grips the imagination. For this defiance, quietly and gently announced, was no personal vaunt, but carried the full weight of the entire non-coöperation movement in India. Mahatma Gandhi, practically ejected from prison the day before, had decreed that the civil disobedience campaign should be continued.

For weeks while the Round Table Conference in London has been welding a Constitution for the new India the most compelling force affecting its deliberations has been this meager little man behind the bars of a prison in Poona. Nearly every issue was conditioned by his possible reaction. And with the Constitution framed, the question immediately became, What will Gandhi do? Now Gandhi has spoken; the lamb has again defied the lion.

But fortunately he has spoken only on three issues involved in the civil disobedience campaign. He has left the whole question of the new Constitution open. The great concessions granted at London may prove acceptable. Gandhi will confer with other leaders of the Congress Party before that decision is made.

Entirely aside from the new Constitution, he said the civil disobedience campaign would continue, not to register resistance to Britain, but to protest against the use of alcohol, the use of foreign cloth, and the salt tax.

Yet whether even Gandhi can separate these three purposes from the more general aim of thwarting British rule is a question. He has said himself that he could not stop the swaraj movement if he wished. His own nonviolence campaign has engendered violence. Can he—if he will—stop what he has started and lead India into orderly self-government? The day for agitation has passed; the need is for calmness.

Yet excitement was so great in the crowd which surged around the Mahatma that one woman perished in the crush and thirty others were injured. That was not Gandhi's doing, of course, but it might well be taken as a symbol of the inadvertent injury which can be done to India unless he and the other Congress Party leaders exhibit the temperance and statesmanship which will seize the very large half-loaf of home rule which the new Constitution offers and go on to develop it naturally and reasonably instead of throwing away all they have gained by past efforts.

Probably Gandhi has hastened the concessions now made. But their value will be reaped not by non-coöperation, but by coöperation.

A Challenge to College Sport

EVEN in the heat of the moment in 1926, when Harvard and Princeton severed athletic relations, many sports lovers foresaw an ultimate return of these two institutions to friendly competition. Indeed, the wonder to most of them has been that the gulf which appears to separate the two has been permitted to challenge the fine athletic traditions of both universities as long as it has. Therefore, the recent report that Princeton officials and undergraduates are prepared to go halfway to settle difficulties with Harvard is being grasped as the opening wedge in a campaign to bring the two together again on an amicable athletic footing.

Princeton enthusiasts recommend that the two institutions could forget football, temporarily, and arrange games in other sports. Certainly this is a step in the right direction. But the whole situation should be faced courageously, without any backward glances. The present Harvard and Princeton student bodies are little handicapped by any ancient irritations because they were not in college when the athletic break occurred. It is doubtful if they would offer much objection, if any, to overtures in behalf of a full resumption of athletic relations.

The man in the street is inclined to look upon college differences in the realm of sports much as he might view two big boys who, after growing up together on the best of terms, suddenly quarrel over possession of a baseball. The corrective idea in this case would not be for the parents to separate the boys permanently. Their friendship is too valuable; rather, the difficulty should be ironed out by reasonable compromise and the encouragement of a give-and-take spirit on the part of each one.

The time appears particularly ripe to take actual steps toward bringing four "big boys" of the college world, Harvard and Princeton, and the United States Military and Naval Academies, back to their previous standing as friendly athletic rivals. Situations such as have grown up around these institutions serve to test the fiber of college athletics. To answer the challenge in a truly sportsmanlike manner, each college might muster into technical discussions a full quota of that characteristic collegiate atmosphere of good will reflected on the field of actual sports competition.

Trailing Styles—and Trade

THE vagaries of fashion and women's slavish adherence to its dictates have long been the cause of much condescending amusement from the opposite sex. For years men have reveled in their freedom. They have worn the same style suit year after year, if they pleased. They have unconcernedly braved the bright spring sunshine in the last year's hat or suit.

But what happens when women adopt the same attitude? In the fall of 1929, fashion arbiters decided that women's clothes were altogether too comfortable and sane. A great style upheaval occurred and soon fashions became trailing, intricate, and romantic. Women found it impossible to purchase dresses of what they had called sensible length; instead frocks dangled inches below their coats. But modern women heartily disliked the new modes; these trailing, form-fitting, over-trimmed frocks were unsuitable for their busy lives. They accordingly waged a battle royal against the fashion dictators, the first time in history that women had ever so rebelled. But they lost the fight, and then proceeded to accept the modified styles with as good grace as possible.

The fact remains, however, that the majority of women still dislike the present style tendency, and when several million women feel no impulse to buy, slack trade in all the commodities that women utilize is bound to result.

Asked to speak on the subject, the average woman would undoubtedly say: "The style break last year was much too drastic. It forced women into costumes that were not in keeping with their activity, their taste, or their frame of mind. Until styles become less bizarre and more becoming, I find it quite easy to spend hardly any money on clothes."

Possibly the women have won a victory after all. Perhaps style arbiters have learned a lesson and henceforth will try to meet feminine tastes and needs instead of attempting to override them.

The Test of Acceptability

NOT entirely without premonition, there has been injected into the political situation in Washington, in a somewhat new phase, the question of party politics as opposed to strictly administrative policy in the selection of a federal judge for Minnesota. For months, while the bill creating this new judgeship was pending in Congress, friends and sponsors of different aspirants for the position were active in their behalf.

Quite naturally Thomas D. Schall, being the only Republican United States Senator from that State, assumed the right to recommend, if not actually to dictate, the appointee. But it develops that the nominee proposed by the Senator is not favorably regarded by William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General in President Hoover's Cabinet. As is well known, the President, before submitting nominees for such positions to the Senate for consideration and confirmation, seeks the advice of the head of the Department of Justice.

In the present case the Attorney-General is likewise a resident of the State of Minnesota, and supplements the information passed on to him regarding Senator Schall's applicant with first-hand personal knowledge gained by him in his home State. As to the fitness or unfitness of the applicant, the public at large is not in a position to judge. As to his qualifications or the lack of them, the issue lies, at the moment, between the Senator and the Attorney-General.

However, this same uninformed public is by right deeply interested in the issue which has been joined. The public safety, not only in Minnesota, but in every other state, demands the appointment, to fill the position of federal judges in the several jurisdictions, of lawyers of the highest character who can carry to their office the prestige gained by professional experience. The integrity of such men must be beyond dispute, and their willingness and determination to enforce, without fear, favor or prejudice, the existing laws of the land must be above question.

In the United States Senate at the moment are certain men bearing the stamp of party regularity who are not at all times defenders and supporters of those administrative policies which have been clearly and definitely outlined by the President, and to the enforcement of which the Attorney-General is sympathetically committed. Without charging that Senator Schall falls within this category of insurgents or dissenters, it may be said, nevertheless, that, if there has been established any precedent which accords finally to senators the unquestioned privilege of dictating, under whatever circumstances, the appointment of federal officers within their states, such a precedent is not only indefensible but potentially dangerous.

Recent events have emphasized, perhaps more clearly than heretofore within a generation, the absolute necessity of complete coöperation among all the branches and agencies of the Department of Justice. This department, under the provisions of a law recently passed, is charged with the responsibility of enforcing the Volstead Act and other regulatory measures in support of the Eighteenth Amendment. The United States district attorneys and judges in and for the several states are, or should be, the chief supporters of the President and the Attorney-General in compelling or inducing a strict observance of this law.

Vindicating 1774

THE recent appointment of the Governor-General of Australia on the nomination of the Prime Minister of Australia, without the mediation of the Parliament at Westminster, has clearly defined the stage that has been reached in the constitutional development of the British Empire. The Dominions now owe allegiance, not to the British Parliament, but to the British King. King George is the essential link holding together the vast concourse of peoples that makes up the British Commonwealth of Nations. That, curiously enough, is exactly what a Scottish-American lawyer, James Wilson, said would be the case, in a pamphlet published in Philadelphia in 1774.

The then American colonies were much impressed by his explanation of the Empire, but Parliament preferred sticking to its authority, and so paved the way for the Declaration of Independence and all the other events of that remarkable period. Now, after more than a century and a half, King, not Parliament, has become the center of the Empire, which thus has today modeled itself exactly on the plans proposed more than a century and a half ago. The American colonies, which broke up the first British Empire, can therefore claim to have discovered the formula which holds the second Empire together.

Editorial Notes

Those who jest about the supposed talkativeness of women may well note the fact that Miss Ada L. Comstock, the only woman member on the Wickersham commission, wrote the briefest individual report of the eleven.

A fashion expert says that hoop skirts are coming back. And just as the popularity of the miniature car, apartment and various forms of sport has reached its zenith! Can you picture the promised situation?

Those who seem, for the moment, at the bottom of the ladder may take courage from the words of Roger W. Babson, who recently remarked that the loftiest skyscrapers start from a hole in the ground.

Calling

MISS ANNA'S parlor was an interesting place. I remember it as a child in the days when fond parents still took the children everywhere with them. The parent was my grandmother in this case.

On arriving at Miss Anna's house you always entered by a side door, because the front door opened only on very special occasions. We would walk up to the side doorway, stand on the walk of half bricks, and rattle the screen door.

A huge gray cat would come pit-patting across the linoleum floor, sit down before us in the doorway and yawn big, always just once. Then would come Miss Anna, and we would step inside.

Soon Miss Anna would take us into the parlor. It was dark there except for a little light that came through the fancy sand work on a pane of glass high in the front door. Miss Anna would advance sedately around the marble-topped table, and raise the curtains, always to just a certain height.

Around the room were six chairs, not counting the suspended rocking-chair. These chairs were high, too high for me, and covered with woven horsehair cloth so smooth that the short-limbed had to hold onto his seat.

In the corner, on the wall away from the door, a huge triangular rack held an assortment of conch shells, from sizes as small as a pea to others twelve inches long. On a table alongside the wall were odd issues of several ladies' magazines and a complete ten years of the Youth's Companion. On the bottom rack lay a stereoscope and a box of pictures for it portraying the Holy Land. Under the marble-topped table was a box containing a piece of petrified wood from Arizona.

But the strangest things to me were the family portraits arranged around the wall, each under a bowl-shaped glass that made the picture somewhat distorted from the side. Under the picture of Great-Grandfather Woodworth hung his Civil War sword.

On these calls Grandmother and I never stayed more than one hour. When she was ready to go home I would merely release my grip on the chair sides, straighten my legs, and scoot to the floor. Grandma would take my hand and by easy stages of parting conversation we would go back to the side door, and then Miss Anna would always remember to give me seven cookies to take home.

Grandma would step down holding the door with one hand and my cookies with the other. She would turn and invite Miss Anna up the next day, and we would walk quietly, for "You mustn't make a noise," you know, to the end of the brick walk. A glance invariably disclosed Tabitha, the cat, turning away from the door with a flip of her tail.

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After an absence of some ten years I returned to Miss Anna's. As I turned off the highway onto the dusty little road to the almost flower-hidden house, I could hear, under the drowsy summer's monotone of katydids, bees and turtle doves, the softened strains of a Liszt rhapsody.

I could see Miss Anna and five or six little boys in front of the house. They were munching cakes while Miss Anna poured cool lemonade for them, and told the story of the composer Liszt.

When I had seated myself beside Miss Anna on the door stoop, she told me of the purchase of the large radio, and of finding that the only place for it was in the parlor where the old side table had stood.

In the afternoon, when the sun is baking the cotton fields, it is cool on the front stoop and shady lawn, and Miss Anna opens wide the parlor and dining room so a breeze plays through for the benefit of her small guests. Sometimes she tells them of the great people who sing and talk over her radio.

Little people love a patron, and so do even their mothers and fathers, for in the evenings when the work is done, and the moon is slipping up over the Otter Creek oaks, they sit with Miss Anna talking and listening to the music.

R. M. T.

Moscow Winter

MOST tourists see Moscow in summer; and from the æsthetic standpoint this is unfortunate. For summer is the season when the Soviet capital is doing its public cleaning in the shape of repairing and repainting. The streets and pavements are chaotically torn up; clouds of heavy brown and yellow dust fill the air; the houses look dreary and neglected, and the streets dirty.

It is in winter that Moscow becomes transformed and beautiful when real Russian frosts set in and the ground is covered with a thick layer of frozen snow; then church steeples, trees, roofs and fences produce the same harmoniously white effect. Then there is something peculiarly dainty about the city, and one can walk along almost any little side street and feel that it would represent an excellent model for a winter landscape etching. The effect is further enhanced because many of the old houses in Moscow are painted white; indeed, the city was formerly called "Moskva Bielokamernaia," Moscow of The White Stone.

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The sky in winter is usually high, clear, with delicate tints of pink and blue. The blue, gold and green domes of the churches and their gilded crosses seem to shine more brightly and brilliantly in the clear, cold atmosphere; and the parks, all white, with icicles hanging from tree branches, help to lend the city something of an enchanted appearance.

The windows in most houses are covered with frost, and passengers on the unheated street cars blow little round holes on the frozen glass in order to see where they are, because Moscow conductors rarely announce stations. Heavy felt boots for those fortunate enough to obtain them take the place of the high leather boots which many Muscovites prefer in summer, and people go about in bulky sheepskin and fur coats, which increase the jams on the over-crowded street cars. The soldiers on guard outside the Kremlin, the magnificent old citadel of the city, where the Soviet Government is housed, wear especially heavy coats and rub oil on their faces to combat the effects of the cold.

Some years ago one could see on the streets many expensive fur coats of sable, mink, squirrel and Persian lamb. Now these more costly fur species have almost completely vanished, at least so far as new coats are concerned. They are being exported in large quantities as part of the price of the Five-Year Plan.

Russians delight in winter sports, and skiing and skating are very popular during the Moscow winter months. Young enthusiasts glide with their skis over the open country around the city; and Lenine Hills (formerly the Sparrow Hills, from which Napoleon looked down on Moscow) are especially frequented by skiing parties. There are a number of skating rinks in the city; and, as one-fifth of the working population is free every day under the Soviet five-day-week arrangement, one can always find skaters traversing these rinks in circles.

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Sleighs with bells displace the narrow one-seated summer cabs, and it is a genuine pleasure to take a ride in one of these vehicles, if the horse runs fast enough and if the feet are warmly covered. However, a sleigh ride is becoming a more and more expensive luxury, as the prices demanded by the bearded "izvoschiks," or drivers, are continually ascending in a steep spiral curve. On the average one now has to pay about three rubles, or $1.50, for every mile of distance.

Formerly most of the city's transportation in winter was carried out on large peasant sleighs, drawn by village horses, their frosted long hair hanging down in white masses. Now trucks have begun to appear in many cases, although on a busy thoroughfare one can often see jammed together street cars, buses, trucks, automobiles, carts and sleighs, the whole jumbled mass somehow symbolizing Russia's effort to jump from primitive village vehicles to modern motor transport.

W. H. C.

Notes From Vienna

VIENNA

THERE need be no wonder that the world's skating champion comes from Vienna, for in no big city is there more enthusiastic or more general skating. On every holiday the numerous ice rinks in every district are thronged with persons of all ages, from grandfathers and grandmothers to the smallest children. These latter, in their light woolly suits, spring and caper as if they were born on skates. It is not the least attraction of the Konzerthaus, from November to April, that it overlooks the big artificial skating rink of the Wiener Eislaufverein and affords, between the different parts of the program, a wonderful view of the swirling multicolored mass. When waltzing is in progress, or an ice hockey match, with a famous foreign team, many must regret having to return to the concert rooms.

Skating General Throughout City

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Tourists who are shown over the Hofburg, the former imperial palace, and see the comparatively small imperial suites, the crown jewel rooms, etc., are often curious to know how the rest of that rambling small township, consisting of the new Hofburg, completed during the World War, and never occupied by the Emperor Franz Joseph or his successors, and the old gloomy building despised by the last Hapsburgs, is occupied. The fact that there are now thousands of people resident there, instead of a former 200, including the police, shows the change that has taken place. Where there was never a bath in imperial times, nor any great comfort, are now many modern flats. Where the former imperial kitchen stood is now a furniture storehouse. Other sections are occupied by a gobelin-weaving factory, the "Deutsche Klub," Max Reinhardt's "Salons," the Danube Commission, the Pan-Europa headquarters, and so forth. One is inclined to ask whether it is dramatic irony or "old custom yielding place to new," that placed the bureau of the much desired new European orientation right in the heart of the former imperial stronghold.

The Old Giving Place to New

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Once again an old masterpiece has been discovered in Vienna, and this time in the State Gallery itself, where it had hung undiscovered in the coin room along with a number of other Hapsburg portraits. It represents Margareta, the wife of Philip II of Spain, a Hapsburg princess. After researches by Austrian and German experts this portrait has been pronounced a genuine Rubens, painted by him during his early years in Italy and Spain. Thirty years ago, according to them, it would have been impossible to recognize this as the work of the Flemish painter. It is possible that more undiscovered treasures lie awaiting discovery in the "Kunsthistorisches Museum," for here, as elsewhere in this city, there is still housing shortage, and many of the pictures are never shown to the public at all.

Rubens Found in State Gallery

In addition to the sections open to the public, there are others for art connoisseurs alone. In this last group are found doubtful pictures, whose original state cannot be definitely established, because of overvarnishing, etc., and which are constantly being reëxamined in the light of modern technique. But the curator of the Art Gallery, Dr. Glück, is of opinion that it is not in Vienna that any number of undiscovered masters may be looked for, but in England, in the homes of the older aristocratic families, since the representatives of these latter in the eighteenth century were collecting avidly masterpieces for their country seats from all continental centers.

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It is generally only when a big sale of private collections is being mooted that the existence of the Bundesdenkmalamt (state office for the preservation of national treasures of all kinds) is realized. It came into being during the difficult period of inflation in order to prevent valuable art treasures being sold abroad for next to nothing. It also works in conjunction with the provincial governments for the preservation of state memorials, etc., from the ravages of time. The most famous restorations undertaken by this department are the Capucine Library in Salzburg, the altar in the Kefermarkt Church in Carinthia, and the Gothic frescoes in the Maria Saal Church, also in Carinthia. It is now busy preparing a comprehensive inventory of the art treasures of the whole of Austria. Twenty volumes have already appeared, the latest being concerned with the Cathedral of St. Stephen in Vienna. Not only definite art treasures are preserved, but also prehistoric sites, archæological specimens and also folk dances, songs and art.

Where Treasures Are Preserved

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Why Destroy Their Shelter?

NO MATTER how much "law" was on their side, those federal agents who invaded a hobo village near the beach at Chicago, and after driving the hobo population out into the zero weather burned their pitiful shacks, presented a most uninviting picture to the American people. . . .

Even if those waifs of the world had no right on the acres they had invaded, and even if the scrap houses they had built to protect them in some measure from the scourging of winter constituted a civic eyesore, it saddens one to think that the suffering of these derelicts has been aggravated by the servants of the richest republic on earth. It would have done no hurt to leave those ragged vagabonds unmolested until the warm spring days come again.

It would be the better part for legal agents to be charitable, to ignore some of the minor infractions when those infractions present no real challenge to law and order. While those evicted tramps belong to society's lowest stratum, they are human beings, and suffer with their fellows from hunger and cold.—*Daily Oklahoman.*